Registered No B 241

SPECIAL EVENING EDITION.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1ST CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2ND CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.
HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the PERMISSION of Government, the above FERRIES will CEASE to ply after MONDAY the 31st instant.

SHEPHERD & Co.,
Contractors Harbour Steam Ferries.
Bombay, 1st December 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ENGLISH OR BENGAL COAL for the first six months of next year and last six months respectively, will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, December 13th.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender nor will they give any reason for non acceptance.

B. GLYNN MESSENT, INST. I. C. E.
Engineer.
Bombay 29th November 1900.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed by wire in Bombay Government, General Department's Telegram No. 337-G, dated 6th November, 1900, to raise a LOAN of 2 LAKHS, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to this extent.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.
20 per cent on allotment.
25 per cent on 21st March, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st June, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st September 1901.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1900, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.....

I require the aomnut in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.
.....Address.

Dated.....

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7s 6d PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

GNEUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the principal medicines Rs. 12-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
FANCY GOODS.
And ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
For XMAS and the NEW YEAR.

TREACHER & CO. invite attention to their SHOW ROOMS at the Fort, where the Company's large and varied Stock of the above Goods are to be seen. All Goods are of the very best quality, and are only procured of Houses which are most in repute.

BEST AND LATEST DESIGNS!
FINEST QUALITY!!
EXTENSIVE SELECTION!!!

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,
A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.
REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCY
COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„	260	„	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	„	300	„	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„	285	„	315
Lady's Model BM/C	„	230	„	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ALWAYS RELIABLE!
PERFECT SATISFACTION!!

THE GIANT FEVER KILLER.
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL IN

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific. SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

J. E. Lee, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan, writes:—

"I had some from Mr. Pereira, and have never yet come across a Remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect."
&c. &c.,

FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, INFLUENZA, MALARIA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, RHEUMATIC FEVERS, &c., &c.,

Sold by every Chemist for Re. 1-0.

BEWARE of spurious imitations now in vogue and sold as "AGUE SPECIFIC." See but SQUIBB'S Ague Specific.

THE INDIAN COUGH CURE
Free of Opium or Preparations.

LYNSOLA	used in	COUGH and COLD.
LYNSOLA	used in	BRONCHITIS.
LYNSOLA	used in	ASTHMA.
LYNSOLA	used in	INFLUENZA.
LYNSOLA	used in	SORE THROAT.
LYNSOLA	used in	TICKLING in THROAT.
LYNSOLA	used in	CHRONIC COUGH.
LYNSOLA	used in	AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS.
LYNSOLA	used in	IMPROVING the VOICE.

ANNAS 12 per bottle.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Bombay and elsewhere.

CHEMISTS, MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESSOOF'S BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS T. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburg
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 25 4
Do. of 5 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

CLUB BLEND
A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£ 2,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B,
OPINIONS.

It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

It appears to have been very carefully prepared.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON, High Court, Bombay.

It is an admirable compilation of the criminal rulings, and reflects the greatest credit on your industry.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE, Bombay.

I have formed a very favourable opinion about the usefulness of your Criminal Digest of all the High Court Rulings from 1862 to 1899.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL, H. C. N. W. P.

We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE DEWETSDORP PRISONERS.

ARREST IN CAPE COLONY FOR SEDITION.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Nothing whatever is known of the fate of the 450 British prisoners taken by the Boers at Dewetsdorp.

A telegram from Capetown states that M. Dejong, proprietor of a paper at Worcester, has been arrested for a seditious libel in having charged our soldiers with foul atrocities.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

The Dutch Premier has declared that the States General was unable to foresee the psychological moment when Holland could propose arbitration in the South African War.

General Knox, on the 4th instant, drove DeWet from all his position near Bethulie on the Smithfield Road.

The enemy retreated northward.

Successful skirmishes have taken place at several other points.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A Washington telegram says the Ministers at Peking have arrived at an agreement which Mr. Conger is authorised to sign.

It is understood it provides that the guilty officials shall receive the severest punishment the Chinese Government is able to inflict.

Relative to the indemnity the Government will be required to formally admit their liability.

A DENIAL BY LORD HALIFAX.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Lord Halifax positively contradicts the statement of the "Dublin Evening Herald" that he was about to become a Roman Catholic.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON AT LISBON.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at Lisbon as a token of British regard for the Portuguese Sovereign and Government.

The Squadron will stay some days, and great festivities in its honour are in preparation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

Majors Lushington, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Cox, Adjutant Hyderabad Volunteers return to India, while Major Ashly, Political Resident, Aden, is granted three months' extension of leave at Home.

Lieutenants White, 76th Bombay Infantry, is granted two months' extension of leave at home and Hennell, 2nd Bombay Lancers, six months' extension.

Purchase for military purposes is auctioned of 3,500 maunds of grass at Umballa.

The recruitment of one hundred men per infantry battalion in China is sanctioned, also ten per cent. on peace strength of cavalry regiments and sapper companies, the estimated cost being two lakhs initial and a three-quarter lakh recurring.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of 594 horses to the establishment of Artillery in India, to be distributed in proportion of 22 additional horses to each of the six Royal Horse Artillery and twenty-one Royal Field Artillery batteries. Three hundred horse will be purchased this year at an estimated cost of two and three-quarters lakhs of rupees.

The replacement in India is sanctioned of equipment stores and horses of the two ammunition columns sent to China.

The Government of India have decided to bear all onnectedcharges despatch of the Indian contingent to the Astralian common wealth celebrations.

THE TRANSPORT LANDAURA.

The Transport Landaura, which has arrived here with invalids from China, has brought Colonel Warliker, I. M. S., and Captains Bodham senior and Eustace. She had her decks covered with ice at Taku and reports that the river there is frozen.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	5	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	12	16	116
Total plague deaths to date	80,321	65,125	
Same date last year	10	25	174

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and duty paid salt.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W Dewers, arrived in harbour to-day, from Hamburg, 25th October, via Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr F Schluter and nine deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced bad weather in the North sea and in the English channel, also in the Mediterranean sea.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Java s	MacDiarmid.	Persian Gulf.
	Colobaria s	Hirst	Calcutta, &c.

MR. G. A. THOMAS, an appointed member of the covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 10-40m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-50m., 4-42a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, meet Rifle Butts.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade.
Christmas Sale, Town Hall.
University Examination Result—L. C. E.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 11-30m., Low water, 5-38m., 5-22a.
Christmas Sale, Town Hall.

A NOTABLE ARRIVAL.—Jamedar Shaik Ali Shaik Esmail of Janjira, Habsan, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of visiting the Mahim Fair, and landed at the Mahim Bunder. He was accompanied by fifteen followers, carrying seven guns, three swords, one cannon, eight daggers and one lance. The party leave again on the 10th instant

CHEATING A DEALER.—At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomedbhoy Adam, Sajan a furniture dealer preferred a charge of cheating against Comroodin Abdul Rahim, a Borah merchant, in respect of Rs. 600. Mr. Dunlop solicitor appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Mankar, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused. Complainant stated that on the 3rd ultimo one Abdulla Oosman, a broker, came to him and asked him whether he would give Rs. 600 on a *hundi* duly endorsed by a respectable man. On the same evening the broker brought the accused to him, when the latter stated that he had two stationery shops, and that he would pay nine per cent per annum on the Rs. 600 which he wanted, the amount to be returned in sixty days. The money was paid. On the following morning it was found that the accuse had absconded from Bombay and that his two shops had been sealed by order of the High Courr further hearing of the case was adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following case was heard before the Hon Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions to-day.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

Gopal Narayan, an old Maratha, was charged with having, on the 11th October last, administered dhatura to Philip Domingo, a cart-driver, with the intention of committing theft and with attempting to commit theft, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused, who was undefended, said he wanted two Parsees on the jury, and availing himself of the right of challenging Europeans and Hindoos, was successful in getting three Parsees empannelled.

The complainant, a cart-driver, on the morning of the 11th October, draw his cart from Coorla to Bombay in company with carts driver by two other men. On reaching De Lisle Road, the drivers separated, but again met at the same spot at about 11-30 a. m. While they were partaking of food, the accused came up and arranged with the complainant to be driven in the latter's cart to Coorla. On the way he offered the complainant some sweetmeat. After the complainant had eaten some of it, he became drowsy, and then felt the accused trying to pick his pocket. The complainant raised an alarm, which resulted in the other carts men giving chase to the accused, who was arrested by a policeman while trying to beat off his followers with stones. He was found in possession of dhatura seeds, and on the complainant being conveyed to hospital, he was as certain to be suffering from the effects of the samedrug. The accused, in answer to the Court, said he was not guilty. He said his lordship had the reputation for being a merciful judge, and he prayed for mercy.

His lordship said there was no necessity for his being merciful if the accused was innocent.

The accused further denied he had ridden in the complainant's cart. He then commenced crying.

His lordship said it was no use the prisoner crying. If he was innocent the jury would acquit him.

The accused said he was arrested in consequence of the two other cartmen, who were drunk, raising an alarm.

His lordship, in summing up, said the question for consideration was a very simple one, and was whether the accused had given the dhatura with the intention of committing theft. It was an important fact for the jury to remember that dhatura seeds were found in the accused's possession when he was arrested at Sion.

The accused was unanimously found guilty of both charges. His lordship said the accused had been found guilty of a very serious offence. He sentenced him to seven years hard labour.

The Fifth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

RIOTING WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

IMPERATRIX VS. MULHARI BIN SITAMBARAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. P. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in September last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the accused No. 1 was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Wali Saheb by dangerous weapons, and No. 2 with voluntarily joining an unlawful assembly, armed with a deadly weapon, and in prosecution of the common object of such assembly using violence to Wali Saheb and causing his death by piercing him with a dagger at Betgeri on the 8th November 1896. It appeared that of Walis' assailants, one was sentenced in September 1897, and two others in March 1898. The two accused now in court could not be found till lately. It appeared that, on the Dewalee night, Wali and some friends were walking home when they met a party of men who cried out "Here's Wali, let us cut him." The evidence was unanimous that accused No. 2, Kongi Chanappa, pierced Wali's breast with a dagger, after which they all ran away. Wali fell down, and was at once carried home but was dead when he arrived. Concurring with both assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted accused No. 2 on two charges and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight years in all. No. 1 was convicted under section 324 and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. No 1 appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision, said: We think that the evidence establishes the fact that the accused was present at the murderous assault on Wali, and was not a mere passive spectator. We dismiss the appeal with regard to the remarks of the Sessions Judge about the necessity of the evidence of the Assistant Surgeon, we do not understand why the Sessions Judge did not have that evidence taken on commission (Section 503 Criminal Procedure Code.) There should be something on the record explaining why the case against accused No. 1, which was committed for trial in March 1900, was not taken up in the Session Court till June 1900.

A LIFE of Cardinal Newman, by Mdlle. Lucie Faure, daughter of the late President of the French Republic, will, it is said, shortly be published.

A TOWER is to be built near Spa on a hill 575 yards high, on which will be placed musical strings, which will vibrate with the breeze.

QUITE a number of ladies in Chicago have adopted the method of riding that calls for a divided skirt.

"JACKO," the regimental pet monkey of the C. I. V.'s has gone to Regent's Park.

AT an inquest at the St. George's-in-the-East Westry Hall eleven jurymen out of the fourteen summoned were unable to write their names ; one did not know the street in which he lived, and one had not the slightest idea of the number.

A SCHEME is afoot for building a circular moving platform round the most central part of Paris. The "revolving pavement" would not be built overhead, as in the Exhibition, but under-ground, passing in a tubular tunnel, tiled and lit with electricity.

MESSRS. JENKINS, of Birmingham, are now turning out the South African (silver) war medals at the rate of 1,000 a day. By March next the total delivery must reach 150,000.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 4 was 804, giving a death-rate of 49·67 per annum, per thousand, as against 62·96 in the corresponding period of last year, and 47·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 88 died from fevers ; 70, plague ; 10, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 145, phthisis ; 68, diseases of the nervous system ; 138, affections of the respiratory organs ; 35, diarrhœa ; 23, dysentery ; 19, still-born ; 69, old age and debility. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 35 ; Brahmin, 28 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 421 ; Hindu low caste, 89 ; Musalman, 174 ; Parsee, 22 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 14 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African 1. The total number of births was 261, as against 288 the corresponding period of last year, and 303 the average over the past five years.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind and at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Indore Sirsa, Agra, Lahore and Joypore, and slight changes elsewere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh at Deesa and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The greatest variations in the day and night temperature are noticeable in Berar, the Central provinces, Khandesh and at Indore, where the excess in the maximum temperature ranges from 0° to 10° and in the minimum from 0° to 17°. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Malegaon and Khandwa, and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Bhuj, Nagpur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Bangalore and Bellary.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The weather continues fine and settled over the whole country, and the temperature generally shows a tendency to decrease.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6th DECEMBER.

Amritsur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Wheat requires rain. Rapeseed flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferojpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Seasonable. Wheat flourishing. Rapeseed doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright ; no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Kamigaon.—Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dew fall insufficient. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Drought still continues. Dew fall insufficient. Continues cloudy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat requires fine weather.

Broach.—Easterly wind ; heat and cold Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable whether.

Dholera—Weather rather cloudy. Cotton plants nourishing.

Bhownagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants nourishing.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

"ROBBERY UNDER ARMS" UP TO DATE.

A RECORD of bushranging crime with quite a Rolph Boldrewood flavour about it is that which the "Daily News" quotes from a Sydney evening paper touching the career of two brothers—Jimmy and Joe Governor by name—known locally as the "Black Outlaws," who until recently had defied a whole country-side and hundreds of policefor the best part of three months. The total list of crimes attributed to the Governor brothers during the period named is a truly formidable one. Nine people have been brutally murdered ; three have been seriously wounded. During their wanderings twenty huts have been stuck up and robbed, one homestead burnt, with all its contents and on four occasions they have been guilty of high way robbery under arms. Nine horses have at different times been stolen by them, five Winchester rifles and two guns, several quantities of ammunition, some £34 in money, and in fourteen instances rations have been "commandeered." On four occasions the robbers left behind them notes for the police, couched in an abusive or satirical vein.

On seven different occasions encounters have taken place between the pursued and their pursuers. On July 22 some civilians met the outlaws, and fired several shots at them, at Racky Hole, near Dilligah. On July 31 they were again surprised by a man, who tried to get a shot at them while they were roasting the leg of a sheep at Spicer's Creek, but seeing him, they ran away. The police came upon them while they were preparing a meal at Ghoolendadi on August 9, but they evidently saw the police first, for the latter only found a recently-abandoned fire, with billy-can, meat, &c., cooking upon it. On the following day a search party got near enough to fire at them near Baan Baa, but without effect. On August 13, a party of civilians rode within eighty yards of them, on the opposite bank of Middle Creek, but at first mistook them for trackers. Sub-inspector Morrow's party overtook the fugitives on August 15, when shots were exchanged without result.

In the interests of romance it is perhaps regrettable to learn that these adventurous ruffians have now been caught and shot ; but this is probably not the local view of the matter.

THE MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.

GONERNMENT PAPER—

Cash	96-9
Account	96-8

Market Quiet.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	Is. 3 15 1-2d.
Do. Demand	Is. 4
3 Months' Sight Credits	Is. 4 3 1-2
Do. Francs	169 3-4
30 days' Sight Japan	148 1-2
Do Shanghai	209 1-2
Honkong	153 1-2
Silver, London	29 13-16
Do. New York	64 1-2

TO-DAY'S Bombay Government "Gazette" contains the announcement that his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. James MacDonald to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, from the 20th instant, in succession to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

CAPT. J. JACKSON, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent, of the Yerrowda Central Prison, has been appointed a third class Magistrate in the Poona District.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. W. W. DREW, I.C.S., Collector of Bijapur, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 4th instant, or subsequently.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., on return from leave, acts as Commissioner of the Southern Division.

THE services of the Rev. J. A. R. Brookes have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

THE Rev. F. B. Sandberg, B.A., on return from leave, becomes Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind).

CAPTAIN G. R. SPENCER, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been promoted Major vice Tebbs, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

MR. L. W. Hartley has been appointed to do duty as Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

Captain J. C. Sutherland, I.S.C., has been appointed Chief Executive Plague Officer in Poona City, Cantonment, and Suburban Municipality, from the 3rd October.

MR. H. C. R. JOHN, Executive Engineer, on return from leave, becomes Executive Engineer, Satara District.

MR. G. Mc.Harrison, Relief Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, the separate charge of the relief operations having been abolished.

IT has been decided not to hold the usual annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations this year. The Council has decided that the Conference should be held at Wolverhampton, but it has been deferred until next year, when Sir Alfred Hickman will preside over its deliberations. Next November Lord Salisbury will attend as the guest of the Earl of Dartmouth, and will address a great public meeting.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are extracts from the Season Reports for the week ending 4th December published in to-day's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—Kharif and rabi crops slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi, Tatta, Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas, and seriously in Kohistan. Fodder scarce in Karachi taluka.

Shikarpur.—Locusts appeared in Larkana, Nasirabad, Mehar, Ghotki and Ubauro talukas, and slightly damaged rabi crops in Larkana and Ghotki talukas.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in three talukas. Threshing and division of produce continue. Rabi crops flourishing. Rabi seedlings injured by locusts in parts of Badin taluka. Condition of cattle good in nine talukas and fair in three talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Locusts appeared in Thul, Kandkot and Kashmir talukas, and slightly damaged rabi crop in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rice still continues in two talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress in Mirpur and Sanghar talukas. Cultivation of rabi crops progressing. Rabi seedlings injured by locusts in Mithi taluka. Kharif crops damaged by locusts in Mithi, Chachra, Dipla and Fagar talukas. Jowari crops injured by insects in Mirpur taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition.

Ahmedabad.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of early kharif crops completed. Late kharif crops withering for want of rain. Rabi sowing in progress. Rabi crops damaged by insects in Dhandhuka taluka.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi prospects poor.

Kaira—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing in progress in some places. Rain wanted for rabi crops.

Broach.—No rain during week. Standing crops of cotton and jowari in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops and cutting of grass completed. Rabi jowari withering for want of moisture. A shower of rain badly wanted.

Surat.—No rain during week. Standing crops suffering in consequence. Harvesting of rice and sugarcane nearly completed, and reaping of nagli and kodra and grass cutting still in progress in some places. Rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition, but general prospects are below the average.

Kolaba.—No rain during week. Threshing of rice and rabi sowing in progress. Prospects of early rice crop good, of late crops fair, and of rabi crops poor.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for summer crops and reaping of grass in progress.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Rain wanted everywhere for rabi sowing.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain generally wanted for rabi crops. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed except in Peint taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Kalvan taluka, and threshing in progress in Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola and Nandgaon talukas. Rabi crops in good condition in Dindori and Malegaon talukas. Rabi sowing in irrigated lands completed in Igatpuri and Dindori talukas, and continues in Nasik, Chandor and Baglan talukas. Rabi crops in jirayet lands withered for want of water in Sinnar, Yeola, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Sowing of rabi crops retarded in Chandor and Kalvan talukas. Prospects fair.

Poona.—No rain during week. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of rice almost completed in Purandhar and Haveli talukas and Mulshi petha, in progress in Ambegaon petha, and commenced in Junnar taluka. Rabi sowing retarded for want of moisture. Sowing of summer potatoes in progress, and wheat and gram seedlings in fair condition in Khed Taluka. Young rabi crops withering for want of rain.

Sholapur—(For week ending 1st December 1900).—No rain during week. Rabi sowing completed in some villages. Rabi crops in good condition in some places, and withering elsewhere for want of rain. Water supply getting low.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops doing well in places where there is sufficient moisture. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri completed in Muddebihal and Badami talukas, and of kharif jowari in progress in Sindgi, Bagevadi, Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas. Rabi crops in soft and low lands in fair condition, and withering elsewhere.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rice in progress in Khanapur taluka. Sowing of late crops progressing in parts of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Water supply deficient in parts of Athni and Gokak talukas and Murgod petha.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Reaping of early jowari and rice nearly completed. Condition of standing cotton and wheat fair except in parts of Navalgund, Bankapur and Karajgi talukas, where cotton crops are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Supply of water deficient in two talukas and of fodder in one taluka.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif crops completed in coast talukas and continues in ghat talukas.

Rajkot.—No rain during week. Days hot and mornings cool. Reaping of early crops and watering of wheat and sugarcane progressing.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respects of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—John Edward Neale, M.I.E.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs, Great Indian Peninsular State Railway, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved telegraphic train signalling instrument. Caus Petar Carl Muhl, manager of Mysore Mill, and James Beaty Forster, senior partner of Forster and Co., chemists, both of Bangalore City, for improvements in life-saving apparatus. William Walter Lean, Lieut.-Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of Cawnpore, N.-W. P., in British India, for a, new or improved clasp or fastening. William Morris Mordey, electrical engineer, of 82, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, and Guy Carey Fricker electrical engineer, of 140, Fleet Street, London, for improvements in electricity meters. John Hutton Wallace, farmer, of the Brake, Strathkie, R. S. O. Fife, North Britain, for a rope or strap grip for snaffling horses, also applicable for other purposes. Henry Braby, Consulting Engineer, and Charles Courts, merchant, both of Ayr, Queensland, for an improved wind motor. Charles Cornelius Paltridge, Civil Servant, of Cheltenham Street, Malvern, South Australia, for an improved process for treating paper whereby it is rendered fit for receiving press copy impressions without necessitating the subsequent application of moisture thereto. Edwin West and Co, Ld. manufacturers, and Leonard Renaud West, Secretary of Limited Company, both of the Mounts Factory, in the county of Northampton, England, for improvements in leggings or gaiters. Awdajee Radhujee Hadwale, cultivator, care of Alimahomed Fazulbhoy, merchant, 203, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay, for improvements in machines for treating aloe and other fibres. David Smith, assistant to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, iron founders, etc., of Byculla Iron Works, Bombay, in British India, for improvements in furnaces and in steam cocks applicable thereto, and for other purposes. James Bagg, tea planter, of the Hoolungcoree Tea Estate, Assam, in British India, for a rotary leaf spreader and arrangement for withering tea leaf and the like.

MAJOR C. M. WESTERN, R. A., Assistant Military Secretary, Madras Command, is near his promotion to a Colonelcy, and has therefore had the usual option of either refusing promotion, or giving up his Staff appointment. He has chosen the latter course, so will shortly return to regimental duty. It is not known yet who is to succeed him, but the appointment can only be held by a field officer. It may possibly go to Captain de Herries Smith, who is just back from Africa, and has a good chance of a Brevet.

THE tide of emigration from Ireland is still steadily flowing. In October the total number of emigrants was 4,278, as against 3,524 in the month of October, 1899. The emigrants from Ireland for the ten months ending October 31 was 43,649, as compared with 40,269 during the corresponding period of last year. In accordance with the provisions of the Money-Lending Act, of which we gave particulars the other day, the register of money-lenders is now in process of compilation. All registrations have to be completed before the end of the present month under penalty of £100. The first list of names registered has just been published, and so far, it appears, 149 persons have given in their names. The list contains several features of interest. The high-sounding names under which many money-lenders have been in the habit of doing business are now lifted like a veil and the personalities under them are revealed. The multiplication of offices by single moneylanders is another feature of the list Thus twenty-three money-lending establishments in the Northern countries are registered in one name, and the majority of firms appear with more than one establishment. The money-lenders, again, are apparently not content to describe themselves as money-lenders. There are a number of gentlemen on the list, besides "warehousemen" and other business descriptions ; while industry is represented by such returns—strange, surely, in this connexion—as a stevedore, a black smith, a knocker-up, and a coachdriver.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MAX O'RELL'S VIEWS.

A FEW days ago, writes Max O'Rell in the "Daily Mail," I witnessed the return of the C.I.V., and invited a small party of ladies and gentlemen to join me in giving a hearty cheer to those brave men who, in an hour of need, left their business to go and offer their blood to their country. I never saw a more martial lot of men, and words fail me to express the sadness and indignation I felt at seeing that the return of those heroes, which should have been an opportunity for the display of a dignified and justly proud patriotism from high and low, was used by the masses of the people for tickling their neighbours with dirty feathers or squirting dirty water down their necks. I know that, next day, the whole of the English Press expressed their indignation at the riotus behaviour of the crowd.

IS THIS WHAT MEN DIE FOR?

But I thought to myself : "Is it conceivable that that same Press is, at this moment, both in France and England, exciting their readers to a hatred of their neighbours, so that war may be inevitable, and that, after ruining commerce for years and years, losing £200,000,000 and over 100,000 men each side of the Channel, and sending back civilisation a hundred years, there may be a holiday for the Hooligans of London or Paris, as the case may be, and a big trade in 'ticklers,' water squires, and penny-trumpets?" These are some of the melancholy thoughts that passed through my mind as I witnessed the crowd, not near the slums of Whitechapel, but in St. James's streets, which is a decent district of London. Oh, the human stupidity ! And so think that, both in France and England, as practically in every other country, that kind of crowd is, with the intelligent and reasoning portion of the population, in the proportion of about ten to one! And the danger of it in a democracy where no firm hand is there to muzzle an irresponsible Press ! Do the Press realise it ? Do the men at the head of affairs realise it ? Do the ministers of various denominations realise it, those men who are so busy discussing whether there shall be candles on an altar or not, whether they shall preach with a cassock or a surplice on, that they have little time left for preaching the love of one's neighbour ?

The only reflection that afforded me a little consolation was this : "Well," I said to myself, "if a war should break out between France and England we French could not land our army in England because the English fleet could destroy ours in a few days. England, on the other hand, could not land her soldiers in France, because it would take her thirty years to organise an army such as we now possess."

"DEGENERATE" FRANCE.

For let me tell you that, instead of speaking the truth to their readers, as some serious weekly English papers have done of late, many have preferred feeding theirs on lies about the "degeneration" of France. Well, ask those who know, and among them Englishmen of the highest authority, and they will tell you that, in spite of what may have been written to the contrary, France has, ever since her disasters of 1870, quietly and steadily regenerated herself, and that she succeeded in organising an army which the greatest German military authorities declare to be the most formidable and the best armed in Europe ; and I will add this, in justice to France that she has not gathered together and trained that army of 1,500,000 men to attack any one, but to protect herself. The Germans know all this, and strain every nerve to remain at peace with us, seeking our friendship more and more every day. That army in the hands of a Napolen III. might be a danger to Europe, but not in the hands of a nation now mistress of her destinies, who would use it only if compelled to do so for the defence of her honour or her territory. Degeneration forsooth ! Let me assure you that there is no degeneration, except in the imagination of a few writers in search of the sensational. It is true that our politics are unsteady ; that our Ministries cannot, like the English, govern with the help of a docile, almost blind majority, but have to deal with different groups of politicians that it is often impossible to reconcile and win over. It is true that they have to reckon with unscrupulous journalists and politicians who would not hesitate to help overthrow the Republic at the cost of seeing foreign invaders reinstate a monarchy, as is 1815. I is true that Ministers change constantly, and your English people who have the good fortune to possess a monarchy which can prove that freedom is compatible with a monarchical form of Government—for you are the staunchest monarchists and also the freest people in the world—you smile, laugh at those Ministerial crises, and exclaim : "Poor French people, they cannot govern themselves !"

THE NEED OF TIME.

You forget that for thirty years only we have been trying a form of Government which clashes with the interests and the affections created by nearly seventeen centuries of unbroken monarchy ; you forget that when, in 1858, you changed not the form of your government, but an absolute monarchy into a constitutional one, politics remained unsteady for fifty years, and civil wars were waged.

Ah, be patient, give us another twenty or thirty years, and I feel convinced that, by that time, we shall be able to show you good and steady government. You see, we unfortunately made a Republic before we had made Republicans of ourselves. We had not, like the Americans, the good fortune to have been brought up in that great nursery of liberty, England, and we could not, like them, succeed at once in founding a Republic ; but give us a little more time and we will do it.

We are an impulsive and generous people. A kind word, a thoughtful act of courtesy will go a great length towards consoling us for a diplomatic failure. Let Mr. Chamberlain, if he is to rule over the destinies of England one day, seize the first opportunity that comes his way for saying something amiable to the French people.

The France of this country, the France of Gay-Lussac, Lavoisser, Alfred de Musset, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Ernest Renan, Pasteur, that France, greater than ever in all the arts of peace, now more formidable than ever in the art of war, is well worth a kind word and an act of courtesy at the hands of the great English people.

MISRULE IN ARMENIA.

RECRUDESCENCE OF ABUSES.

WRITING under date of Nov. 8th, Reuter's Agent at Constantinople says :

A letter from Bitlis describes the situation of the Armenians in that Province as deplorable. The unfortunate people are exposed to every sort of persecution and oppression, their very existance being rendered precarious by the exactions of the authorities, seconded by the Kurdish chiefs. The letter enumerates a number of grievances of the Christian peasants. Thus Armenian agriculturists who contributed most largely to the foundation of the agricultural banks have the greatest difficulty in obtaining loans, however trifling. They are compelled to mortgage their property, live stock, and furniture to the value of at least five times the amount of the advance, and if they are unable to pay within the specified limit the bank at once forecloses. Under the corves regulations every Armenian male adult is obliged to work in the repair of the roads in his district, or to pay an annual exemption tax of twelve piastres. The auth orities not only forcibly collect the tax, but compel the Armenians to work as well. In many cases the authorities exaggerate the number of adults liable to be taxed, and have to be bribed to reduce it to the proper figure. Similarly, twhere carts and cattle are requisitioned for Government service the agents invariably demand double the quantity to which they are entitled, and

EXTORT BRIBES

to reduce the amount.

In the course of the last few months the Governor of Mush has compelled Armenian workmen to labour without pay on the construction of three large buildings in different villages intended for Government offices, and as if their free services were not enough, they were compelled to supply the wood required for the building. The same means were adopted for the erection of a mosque and minaret at Hadji Cherif. A telegraph office was built by this same system at Mush, the Armenian pesants of the nighbouring villages being not only required to supply labour and materials gratuitously, but also to contribute money towards the expenses, each village being obliged to subscribe between three hundred and five hundred piastres.

Lately Kurds and Turks have established themselves in Armenian villages in Mush and the neighbouring districts, and treat the inhabitants as serfs, compelling them to do all the work on the properties they have seized, barely allowing them sufficient to subsist upon. In some districts detachments of mounted troops are going from village to village, ostensibly to collect taxes. Not only do they make the villagers feed them and their horses, but they help themselves, whenever opportunity occurs to sheep and provisions. The result of all this persecution is that many Armenians seek relief by embracing Mohammedanism. The forced conversions are chiefly among Armenian girls, numbers of whom are compelled to enter Turkish harems.

WE regret to hear that Sardar Rattan Singh, C.I.E., President of the late Regency Council, Jhind State, died at Sangnor on the evening of the 28th November.

IT is unfortunate (says the "Chronicle"), that Mrs. Richard Chamberlain was unable to incorporate the following with her evidence before the Hospitals Commission. A private in a Scottish regiment was shot in the thigh, the bullet carrying with it into his body a sixpence from his pocket. In due course he was attended to by doctors of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who fished out the sixpence and presented it to him. "Come on, now," said the private, indignantly, "with the other 9s. 6d. I ken your ways."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 2 bon.	1270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000	100	100		
Bank of India	15,000		75	nil	66
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,115—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th Dec.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D G. Worcester	23rd ,,
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to Sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660,	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 3rd Dec, 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
,, Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2352	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2871	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2353	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1748	Carston	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

No. 28, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege cave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. DUNEARN ..... Sailing about 15th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1900.

S. S. SIRIUS.

THE above Steamer LEAVING early in DECEMBER, has comfortable accomodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers for LONDON via ANTWERP. SINGLE, Fare Rs. 400. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL, Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY

AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

THE WINES Imported by TREACHER & Co., are obtained from the Original Sources of Supply and through Shippers of the Highest Repute. By exercising the greatest care in Selection, and especially in Storage in India, the Company is enabled to offer to its Customers Wines much over the average, both in regard to Quality, Condition, and Value

SHERRIES

From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co

PORTS

From Sandeman & Co.

CHAMPAGNES

Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

CLARETS

Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

'XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re. 1	0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	,, ,, 1	4	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	,, ,, 1	8	,,
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	,, Rs. 2	0	,,

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,

French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.

Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.

Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.

Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.

Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,

Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.

Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.

All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.

'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES **F. CORNAGLIA,** AND FANCY GOODS.

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
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JEWELLERY.
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CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS

Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & CO., LD.,

Next Bombay Club,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Consignments. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission, Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING of the CHALISGAON DHULIA BRANCH OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

THE CHALISGAON DHULIA BRANCH of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be OPEN for COACHING TRAFFIC on and from MONDAY next, the 10th December, 1900.

A MIXED TRAIN will LEAVE CHALISGAON, DAILY, at 9-45, and arrive at Dhulia at 11-15, Leave Dhulia at 15-30 and arrive at Chalisgaon at 17-50. This train will stop at the Intermediates Stations, namely :—

JAMDHA RAJMANE and SHIRUD.

J. D. FORBES.,
For general Traffic Manager.

Bombay the 5th of December, 1900.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
CARDS.

ENTIRELY A NEW STOCK.

A Great Variety to Select From

IVORY SERIES.
TRANSPARENT SERIES.
SILK SERIES.
EMBROIDERED SERIES,
PHOTO SERIES.
TINTED PHOTO SERIES,
PLASTIQUE SERIES.
PARCHMENT SERIES,
CHILDREN SERIES,
RELIGIOUS SERIES.
PATRIOTIC SERIES.
POSTAGE SERIES.
MASONIC SERIES.
SATIN SERIES.
FACSIMILE SERIES.
HAND-PAINTED SERIES.
COMIC-SERIES.
BONED CARDS AND ENVELOPES.
FANCY CALENDARS.

From As. 2 to Rs. 4 each.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

ESTATE OF MOOSAJI VULLIJI, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate, are hereby required to send in their claims or to pay the amount owing by them to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., the attorneys for HALIMABAI, widow and administratrix of the abovenamed deceased, at their office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiry of which period no claims against the said estate can be received or recognized, and proceedings will be taken to make recoveries due to the estate.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1900.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorney for HALIMABI,
Widow and Administratrix of MOOSAJI VULLIJI, deceased.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

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Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

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ISSUED BY The Standard (LONDON).

An interview with Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D. (of the British Museum 1851—1899), Editor-in-Chief of "The Library of Famous Literature."

(By a member of the Staff of the "Daily Chronicle," London.)

"How fresh, how youthful Dr. Richard Garnett is after his long years of service at the British Museum! He has retired to the heights of Hampstead, and thither I went yesterday to ask him about a book venture of no small note.

"The reference is to the 'Library of Famous Literature' about to be published by the 'Standard' newspaper in a score of volumes. Dr. Garnett is the English Editor, which fact speaks other volumes to those who know his services towards literature. He gossiped cheerily of the undertaking, and had some modest remarks going wider.

"My friend Professor Masson," he recalled, "once noted to me the importance of the idea which an anthology seeks to express. What I mean is the condensing, the codifying of literature, so that the best of it may be readily available to readers. So immense is literature that one can hardly hope to become acquainted, in the direct, the full sense, with anything but a fraction of it. Moreover, much that is valuable of the literary past, much that is worthy in the great literary output of the present, must, to all intents and purposes, be lost, unless it can be preserved in some compressed form."

"The hugeness, the unwieldiness of literature no doubt struck you, as in a mirror, while you were at the British Museum?"

"Well, you see, I went there very young, and just grew into the town of books, regarding them as so much of my life. Still, no one could help reflecting on the lines I have suggested, and moreover, the very name 'anthology' takes us back to the ancients—a Greek word signifying 'gathering of flowers.' As far as I am aware, this new library will be the largest 'gathering of flowers' ever attempted. Being the biggest it must, other things being equal, be the best."

"Will you describe for me in a word the purpose of the undertaking?"

"It is an attempt to give as good a selection as may be from the literature of the English language. Then, interspersed, there are translations from the best-known writers of other languages altogether a miniature picture, by example, of the world's literature. The anthology begins at the very beginning, say with the writing of ancient Egypt and Assyria, and becomes fuller when the Greeks and Romans are reached. It will occur to you that the classics had two ways of perpetuating their writings. One was by the anthology, the other by the epitome, and to-day our only knowledge of certain works is from the epitomes which survive."

"May the epitome come into the modern anthology!"

"Well, not in the olden sense; yet there is a certain resemblance in the two-fold plan through which classical literature has been presented in this library. First, there are translations; next, essays wherein later writers have set out this or that section of classical literature. Thus, you can read a selection, and also get a considered view of the particular literary period to which it belongs. In the treatment of modern literature really the supreme purpose of the library, there occur historical and expository sketches by well-known authorities. For instance, Mr. Henry James writes of the rise of the novel, M. Bourget is discussing the evolution of literary criticism, and M. Maeterlinck deals with the development of the drama since Shakespeare. Other contributors on other subjects are—Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Andrew Lang, Professor Dowden, Dean Farrarr, Bret Harte, and M. Zola."

"In fine, we shall have famous writers of our own time giving us, amid the select literature of all time guide-books to that literature."

"Certainly that conveys the effect. *It is like a person walking through a beautiful country and being advised on its history and the roads to take.* The anthology could in no wise have been complete but for the freedom with which it has been found possible to include selections from recent or living authors—that is, copy-right matter. As to the get-up of the books—the print, paper binding, illustrations, and so on—there is, I think, every reason for contentment."

"Said Emerson to Carlyle of Goete's seventy volumes, 'Thirty-five I have read, but compass the other thirty-five I cannot.' That says everything until the 'Library of Famous Literature' arrives to speak for itself."

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To give the intending subscriber the fullest possible opportunity to judge the merit of the work, and as a slight hint of "the infinite riches in a little room" to be had in the Library, an unusually handsome Prospectus has been prepared. Its pages are of the same size as the pages of the Library. They are set in the same type, and printed on the same kind of paper.

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.....1900.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods, consisting of terra cotta figures and busts, magolica, table ornaments, flowor vases, centre pieces, Bohemian glass, table ornaments' dolls, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 7th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of the Executor of the will of the late Hajee Fatehmahomed Hajee Osman.

About 1100 Round logs of Malabar teak, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a number of law books, the property of a Lawyer.

Catalogues will be published, and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as corner stands, cabinets, almira, writing table, carpet, sofas, cushioned easy and without arm chairs, ottoman, carpet, meatsafe, Singapore chairs, desk chairs, etc., the propert of a Parsee gentleman.

6 silver and copper Transvaal coins,
2 viva hand cameras,
2 corn grinding mills with accessories.
1 ebonized cottage piano.
140 casks Tilestonelite cement.
1 lot sponges in strings, boxes, cards, and loose.
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore rifle with a bullet mould and cartidge crimping stick—a converted pin-fire of, good make shoots well upto 100 yds, with 17 loaded cartridges and a few bullets.
1 small 22 bore rifle and air gun combined, a few cartridges and a box of 100 fitted slugs.

By order of Mr. Cowasjee Jeevanjee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Pachiwalla—

J. J. P. 23-99—3 cases each 50 doz. Fred, Mulhen's eau-de-cologne, with cork screws.
J. J. P. 307-9—3 cases each 50 doz. Fred, Mulhen's eau-de-cologne.
J. J. P. 316-18—3 cases each 50 doz. Fred. Muilhen's eau-de-cologne, with sprinklers.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT SECOND DUNCAN CROSS LANE AND AT KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

On FRIDAY the 14th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sha Khetsacy Vijpall, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagers Ramchander Damajee Damamay and Laxooman Ramchander Damamay, a minor, by his father and guardian the said Ramchander Damajee as also on account the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgager Bhagoobai, widow of Dama Raghoo Damamay, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the identure of mortgage dated the 11th day of August, 1896, the following landed property, viz :—

Those two pieces of Government land together with the messuages, tenemoment or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at the Southern side of second Duncan Cross Lane, and on the eastern side of Koombharwada Street in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under, Ward No. 7620 and Street No. 204, and also another C Ward No. 7905, and Street Nos, 1 to 15 respectively, containing by admeasurement 299 super yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2764, 2767, 4929, new Nos. 9762. 9766, old survey Nos. 1-150, 149, 115, and new survey Nos. 5545, 5544, and bounded on the east by public sweeper's passage on the west by Koombharwada Street, on the North by 2nd Duncan Cross Lane, and on the South by the property of Narayen Kalloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 16 Inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora the valuable and handsome French polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first rate full size Billiard Table by John Roberts and Co. complete with acetylene gas lighting apparatus, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage Pianoforte by Bechstein, imported by a Rose and Co., a strong built victoria and dogcart, both in good order, rich table ornaments first rate picture, table and hanging lamps, large size cooking stove, &c., the people of E. SAYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, black wood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PRINTING, WRITING, AND CASING PAPERS, INK &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod Esq Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Camroodin Abdul Rahim, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JONSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at Reed Lane, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, (opposite the Bengalis' School), in the godown, consisting of tables, cases, and bundles, British print-ink, Royal demy, brown and foolscap papers of sorts, drawing and post papers, blotting papers, envelopes, ink, casing papers, linear note, universal, binding and coloured papers, card boards, beam scale and weights, tea cases, shelves, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, a Ripon Cottage, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich Japanese and China, flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carpets, one handsome and strong English-built victoria by "Kesterton," one bay Arab pony, a set of single harness, a lot of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. CLARKE Esq.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. by order of the concerned.

100 cases, each 1 dozen, Milk maid brand swiss milk.

AT 1, 30 P.M.

1 English-built office brougham by "Kesterton" in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 chest nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built elegantly made cabriolets with patent hood and rubber tyre by Gill.
1 English-built boat-shaped landau by "Kesterton."
1 English-built rubber-tired victoria by "Kinross."
1 handsome English-built vis-a-vis, by "Kinross."
1 handsome Bay arab horse, young, quiet in harness.
4 white pegu pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built rubber-tyred mail-coach.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 12-30 p.m. (Madras time), sell by Public Auction at the "Duke's Retreat, Khandala valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, cupboards chest of drawers teak and blackwood double and single bedstead, table and hanging lamps, rich cut glass and porcelain wares, plated ware, a lot of copper cooking utensils valuable reading books, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich Japanese and China flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. I. Reuben, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, next to Allice Building, and opposite Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Show Room, very valuable and handsome French-polish teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest designed made by Madrasee Carpenter's consisting of drawing room suits, sofas and chairs lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, chiffoneers, marble tops tables and teapoys, easy chairs, office seat, dining table, side board, arm chairs, dumb-waiters, revoging and plain top office tables new designed, bedstead, single and double doors armirahs, wardrobes clothes pressed hat and umbrella stands marble wash hand and dressing tables, wall brackets, etc. rtc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 7th December, 1900.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD opposite Clock Tower.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND.

A good wholesome Whisky

at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 8-8

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Third do. .....,, 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found., The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First insertion.....As. 8 per line
Second do. .....,, 4-8
Third do. .....,, 2-8

the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.....,,
Quarterly.....,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BU

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. TROMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOKHOOD SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£ 97 11-16—1-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£109
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£ 64 3-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London.....29 13-16 plus 1-8
Do In New York.....64 1-2 plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.....25-10—1-2
Do on New York.....4-35 1-4 unchg'd.
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c.
Do Short London Bills.....4 p. c. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills.....4 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The market has been firm to-day, with Bank Telegraphic Transfer offering at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. In January and February, Bank Demand is 1s. 4 1-32d., and Telegraphic 1s. 4d. There were, however, no buyers of Bills under 1s. 4 7-32d., either Ready or Forward. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....1s, 3 31-32d.
,, Demand.....1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits.....1s. 4 2-32d.
,, Francs.....169 3-4.
30 days' sight Japan.....149
,, ,, Shanghai.....210
Silver London.....29 13-16
,, New York.....64 1-2

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Council Bills on India for Rs. 35,00,000 allotments were made as under:—

To Calcutta for Rs. 22,50,000
,, Bombay do. 5,80,000.
,, Madras. do. 6,70,000

Tenders on these places received 3 per cent. at 1s. 3 31-32d. The average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, was 15-97. The total amount of Bills sold during the week including last public was, Rs. 31,90,000. The amount advertised for allotment next week is Rs. 40,00,000.

SILVER.

Bar silver in London was quoted (on November 12) 1-16 higher for Spot at 29-11-16d and was subsequently dealt in at 29 3-4d per ounce. The forward price was unchanged at 29-5-8d. The improvement in silver was due to preparations for a French tender of 30,000 killogrammes say about, 1,000,000 ounces or £120,000 worth. This Silver it is said is to be delivered half at the end of this month and half at the end of December. The currency price was Rs. 75 1-4, Spot and Rs. 75 1-2 forward. There was little alteration in the Eastern exchanges. The Bombay rate was week and the Hongkong quotation rather better, and there was a holiday in Singapore. The weekly return of the Bombay Presidency Bank shows the Treasury balance unchanged at 69 lakhs, but the cash 22-1-2 lakhs higher at 292 1-2 lakhs. Rupee paper hardened to £ 64 7-8. The Indian price was Rs. 97 1-4 in Calcutta and Rs. 97 3-8 in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning somewhat weak at Rs. 96-9 for Ready and Forward, and closed at Rs. 96-8. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount by one per cent; it now being 5 per cent. There has been no change in the Bank of Bombay rate.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with little business passing Bank of Bengal shares have risen to Rs. 1,290. Colaba Land and Mill Co. are quoted at Rs. 360; Tapti Valley Rs. 465, the last named having gained 2 1-2 rupees.

FREIGHT.

The market is very quiet. T. s. s. "Sirious has taken up seed cargo at 11s. 6d. for Antwerp and cotton at 13 shillings. Shipments of cotton to Havre have been effected at 15 to 16 shillings. For Liverpool and Antwerp bookings have taken place for January loading at 13 shillings. The curent rates to-day are: Liverpool 13 to 18 shillings, January to May; London 12s. 6d; Hull and Hamburg 13s. 6d. Dunkik and Marseilles 13 shillings.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Wednesday closed quiet; Surats were quiet; Manchester was quiet but steady; The total day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales; and 500 bales were sold on speculations and export. Surats nil. Imports 49,000 bales. Spot 5 19-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·28	5·26	5·19	5·11
—3-64	—3-64	—3-64	—2-64

In New York, the receipts at the Ports were 60,000 bales as compared with 45,000 bales last year. The exports to Great Britain were 8,000 bales; to Continent 4,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands.....10 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of March.....9·07 Do.
,, ,, of June.....9·55 Do.

Locally, the market is quiet with little enquiry for forward contracts. Rates are steady for Ready good-stapled cotton. Business to the extent of 550 bales has been put through for Export, and about 2850 bales have been taken up for mill consumption. The quotations are: Bengal, Fine, Ready, Rs. 186-187 January, Rs. 191 to Rs. 192, Fully good Rs. 177 to Rs. 178, both for ready and forward deliveries. Broach Fine, is Rs. 232 to Rs. 233, and Rs. 221 for Good March deliveries. Bhownugger Good is Rs. 196.

The following figures, showing the movements of cotton up to 5th instant, will be of interest:—

	1900	1899	Difference.
Receipts for the week	38,229	33,878	plus 4,351
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 5th December ...	1,10,872	1,79,133	—77,261
Shipments for the week to Europe ...	08,10	529	plus 7,481
China Japan and Coast Ports ...	363	15,963	—15,600
Total.....	8,373	16,492	—8,119
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 5th Dec.—			
Europe ...	50,114	1,269	plus 48,845
Japan ...	983	83,405	—82,423
China	377	8,041	—7,664
Coast Ports...	5 691	2,010	plus 3,681
Total.....	57,165	94,725	—37,561
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	1,539	1,600	—61
China, Japan and Coast Ports	433	50	plus 383

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Railway from 1st October 1899 to 30th September 1900, 1,367 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October 1899 to 31st August 1900, 21,228 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 10th November 1900, 516 bales.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Khandeish	982	14,313	21,143
Barsee and Nugur	471	7,189	2,864
Berar.....	2,376	37,075	23,492
Hingunghat.....	...	796	836
Dhollera	...	1,627	23,105
Broach	...	270	9,967
Compta and Dharwar.....	2	6,389	9,440
Westerns	...	1,505	443
Bengals.....	2,350	27,139	77,913
Sind	...	151	4,175
Persian.....	...	1,182	234
American.....	...	1,010	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,853	2,461
Other sorts	...	1,373	833
Total.....	6,182	101,872	179,13

SEEDS IN THE HOME MARKET.

Reuter wires that Linseed is easier and quotes 49 1-4 which is 3rd lower than the last published price. There are sellers for Dunkirk April-May. Other quotations remain unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEED IN BOMBAY.

The market is quiet, and business is confined to native merchants only. White Delhi stands at Rs. 4-7.

Linseed is firm with business passing among native buyers. Old Bold is quoted Rs. 11 and New Rs. 8-8.

Rapeseed is steady with one or two European firms operating at following rates: Brown Cawnpore (Old) Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-6; New Rs. 6-8, Delhi Rs. 6-6, Guzerat Rs. 7-12.

Poppyseed is quiet to-day and there is nothing to report in regard to business. Old description is Rs. 8-15, New Rs. 7-12.

Castorseed.—The market is firm with an upward tendency. Several large European firms are buying freely. We quote, Castorseed. Old Rs. 39; New Rs. 33-12.

Gingellyseed is steady with small business at following rates: New 50 per cent Rs. 42; 75 per cent Rs. 43; Red Rs. 43-8.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	13,499	2,293,059	4,995,757
Linseed	1,564	742,875	2,066,322
Rapeseed.....	614	626,077	1,949,418
Gingellyseed	17,752	1,364,217	1,481,508
Poppyseed	444	455,502	586,313
Groundnuts	499	47,129	143,128
Castorseed	1,905	525,853	882,363
Rice	76,009	12,969,511	6,565,011
Myrabollams.....	1,013	313,673	not recorded

CROP PROSPECTS AND THE FAMINE.

With the exception of 2 cents. in Mooltan, there has been no rain in the agricultural districts since Monday last. The telegraphic information to hand this afternoon are however on the whole satisfactory. Cotton picking is going on in most of the districts, and small quantities of the raw material are still being received in Agra, Beawar, Khangaum, Dhulia, Jalgaon, and Barsi. In Barsi the crop is said to be excellent; plants are flourishing in Wadhwan and an improvement in the crop is expected owing to seasonable weather which has now set in. Food grains are doring well; Rapeseed is flourishing, Wheat, however is in need of more rain in districts of Amritsar, and fine weather in Jalgaon. Rabi crop prospects are generally good.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver.....	29 13-16

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 10 p. c. }	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2 bon. }	1270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	66
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage..	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	9 per ct.	
Anglo-India	1,345	—	0	Nil	17
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,020
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dRs.5	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,920
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.....	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	555
Coorla Mills ..		1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill ..	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	240
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullooghs ...	1,500	500	500	25	5 0
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co	1,500	25	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs60	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs80	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs10	138
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	230
Madras United	396	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,225
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1777 1-2
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	55
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	630
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	800
Sasraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhamshunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills..	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India, Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	690
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	600	800	...	4 pr. ct.	462 1-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 11-30m., Low water, 5-38m., 5-22a.
Christmas Sale, Town Hall.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

Mr. James Peyton, at one time on the editorial staff of the *Bombay Gazeele*, during the proprietorship of Mr. J. M. Macleau, is lying ill in St. George's Hospital.

A NOTABLE ARRIVAL.—Jamedar Shaik Ali Shaik Esmail of Janjira, Habsan, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of visiting the Mahim Fair, and landed at the Mahim Bunder. He was accompanied by fifteen followers, carrying seven guns, three swords, one cannon, eight daggers and one lance. The party leave again on the 10th instant.

CHEATING A DEALER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomedbhoy Adam Sojan, a furniture-dealer, preferred a charge of cheating against Cumroodin Abdul Rahim, a Borah merchant, in respect of Rs. 600. Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Mankar, bar-at-law, defended the accused. Complainant stated, that on the 3rd ultimo, one Abdulla Oosman, a broker, came to him and asked him whether he would give Rs. 600 on a *hundi* duly endorsed by a respectable man. On the same evening the broker brought the accused to him, when the latter stated that he had two stationery shops, and that he would pay nine per cent. per annum on the Rs. 600, which he wanted, the amount to be returned in sixty days. The money was paid. On the following morning it was found that the accused had absconded from Bombay and that his two shops had been sealed by order of the High Court. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following case was heard before the Hon Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a common jury, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday:—

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

Gopal Narayen, an old Maratha, was charged with having, on the 11th October last, administered dhatura to Philip Domingo, a cart-driver, with the intention of committing theft and with attempting to commit theft. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused, who was undefended, said he wanted two Parsees on the jury, and availing himself of the right of challenging Europeans and Hindoos, was successful in getting three Parsees empannelled.

The complainant, a cart-driver, on the morning of the 11th October, drove his cart from Coorla to Bombay in company with carts driven by two other men. On reaching De Lisle Road, the drivers separated, but again met at the same spot at about 11-30 a. m. While they were partaking of food, the accused came up and arranged with the complainant to be driven in the latter's cart to Coorla. On the way he offered the complainant some sweetmeat. After the complainant had eaten some of it, he became drowsy, and then felt the accused trying to pick his pocket. The complainant raised an alarm, which resulted in the other cartmen giving chase to the accused, who was arrested by a policeman while trying to beat off his followers with stones. He was found in possession of dhatura seeds, and on the complainant being conveyed to hospital, he was ascertained to be suffering from the effects of the samedrug. The accused, in answer to the Court, said he was not guilty. He said his lordship had the reputation for being a merciful judge, and he prayed for mercy.

His lordship said there was no necessity for his being merciful if the accused was innocent.

The accused further denied he had riden in the complainant's cart. He then commenced crying.

His lordship said it was no use the prisoner crying. If he was innocent the jury would acquit him.

The accused said he was arrested in consequence of the two other cartmen, who were drunk, raising an alarm.

His lordship, in summing up, said the question for consideration was a very simple one, and was whether the accused had given the dhatura with the intention of committing theft. It was an important fact for the jury to remember that dhatura seeds were found in the accused's possession when he was arrested at Sion.

The accused was unanimously found guilty of both charges. His lordship said the accused had been found guilty of a very serious offence. He sentenced him to seven years hard labour.

The Fifth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

RIOTING WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

IMPERATRIX VS. MULHARI BIN SITAMBARAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in September last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the accused No. 1 was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Wali Saheb by dangerous weapons, and No. 2, with voluntarily joining an unlawful assembly, armed with a deadly weapon, and in prosecution of the common object of such assembly using violence to Wali Saheb and causing his death by piercing him with a dagger, at Betgeri, on the 6th November 1896. It appeared that of Wali's assailants, one was sentenced in September 1897, and two others in March 1898. The two accused now in court could not be found till lately. It appeared that, on the Deewalee night, Wali and some friends were walking home when they met a party of men who cried out "there's Wali, let us cut him." The evidence was unanimous that accused No. 2, Kongi Chanappa, pierced Wali's breast with a dagger, after which they all ran away. Wali fell down, and was at once carried home, but was dead when he arrived. Concurring with both assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted accused No. 2 on two charges, and sentenced him to rigorous inprisonment for eight years in all. No. 1 was convicted under section 324 and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. No 1 appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision, said: We think that the evidence establishes the fact that the accused was present at the murderous assault on Wali, and was not a mere passive spectator. We dismiss the appeal. With regard to the remarks of the Sessions Judge about the necessity of the evidence of the Assistant Surgeon, we do not understand why the Sessions Judge did not have that evidence taken on commission (Section 503 Criminal Procedure Code.) There should be something on the record explaining why the case against accused No. 1, when was committed for trial in March 1900, was not taken up in the Session Court till June 1900.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Dhuka, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	0	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	5	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total.....	12	16	118
Total plague deaths to date...	80,321	66,425	
Same date last year...	40	25	174

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—More precious than Gold. Diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera are through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases, where the internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are extracts from the season reports for the week ending 4th December published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Kharif and rabi crops slightly damaged by locusts in Karachi, Tatta, Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas, and seriously in Kohistan. Fodder scarce in Karachi taluka.

Shikarpur.—Locusts appeared in Larkana, Nasirabad, Mehar, Ghotki and Ubauro talukas, and slightly damaged rabi crops in Larkana and Ghotki talukas.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in three talukas. Threshing and division of produce continue. Rabi crops flourishing. Rabi seedlings injured by locusts in parts of Badin taluka. Condition of cattle good in nine talukas and fair in three talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Locusts appeared in Thul, Kandkot and Kashmir talukas, and slightly damaged rabi crop in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rice still continues in two talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress in Mirpur and Sanghar talukas. Cultivation of rabi crops progressing. Rabi seedlings injured by locusts in Mithi taluka. Kharif crops damaged by locusts in Mithi, Chachra, Dipla and Nagar talukas. Jowari crops injured by insects in Mirpur taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition.

Ahmedabad.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Harvesting of early kharif crops completed. Late kharif crops withering for want of rain. Rabi sowing in progress. Rabi crops damaged by insects in Dhandhuka taluka.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi prospects poor.

Kaira.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing in progress in some places. Rain wanted for rabi crops.

Broach.—No rain during week. Standing crops of cotton and jowari in good cond

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aurora, 1,835 tons, Captain S Green, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Thorndale, 1,851 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with general cargo, and duty paid salt.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W Dewers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 25th October, via Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr F Schlater and nine deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced bad weather in the North sea and in the English Channel, also in the Mediterranean sea.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 5.

The Clan line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 5.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Massilia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Indus left Aden for Bombay on Thursday the 6th instant, at 6 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at noon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel	5-12		P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Forerio	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2231	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Aurora	1836	Green			A Montoehoffe
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Oriental	5085	Jenkson			P & O Co
Nairung	2832	Edge			T Morrison & Co
Clan Murray	3121	Beer			F Muir & Co
Onda	3409	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2246	Chandler			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Whitton			M M & Co
Bethynie	2060	Baulle			K N & Co
Rheinfels	1773	Dewers			Glaie & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward.	Havre & Antwerp	8-12	F Muir & Co
C	Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
E	Cy of Lucknow	257	Morrison	Kiambi	7-12	F F & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murai	Japan	13-12	N Y Kaisha
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg	7-12	W M Bell
Q	Bombay	2049	Fraser	Havre	14-12	J M & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	532	Fukeer	Bhownager	8-12	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Karachi	8 12	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	6-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date *	Agent
5	Sheikh	2828	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
7	C Cumming	3105	Miller	Calcutta	9-12	F M & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Kurrachee	7-12	K N & Co
10	Adelina Patti	1839	Sinclair	Marseilles	15-12	M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
14	Thorndale	1854	Larimier	Rangoon	6-12	M M & Co
16	Bouldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	8-12	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg, Oct 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Java s	MacDiarmid.	Persian Gulf.
	olobaria s	Hirst	Calcutta, &c.
	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Calcutta.

The steamer Aurora, Captain Green, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

2. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge to-morrow at 3-45 p.m., to convey members of No. 2 Company to Gun Target practice at Colaba North Fort.

3. No. 3 Company will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-morrow, at 2 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V.R.

Bombay, 7th December.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G. I. P. Railway Station, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant, for a Field-Day.

2. (1) Dress—Field day order, viz. same as Drill order except that Helmet fittings will not be worn.

(2) A special train will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-23 p.m. (Bombay time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. & C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

3. Company (Cyclist) will parade on Tuesday next the 11th instant, for night manœuvres. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m. Byculla Members at Hornby Vellard at 8-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order with Forage Caps.

The Company will proceed with the Battalion from Victoria Terminus, on Saturday next the 8th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 7.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

1050—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—Jansrdham and A Little and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1097—Thakurdas D and Co—C Fernandes vs Col J Willoughby Wray shamrao and York smith.
1101—Crawford B and Co—Vali Mahomed Hassom vs Osman Hassum—Nanu and H.
1077—Pestonjee R K Buldeodas—Mohokimchand and others vs Maneckchand Kapurchand Edgelow G and W.
1080—Mansukhal D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas Pathobhai and others vs Vithoidas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
1083—Wadia and G—Motichand Tallockchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3850—Wadia and G—Hirji Bhojraj vs Jairam Raghunath and others—Mantri and B.
11714—Rahchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

19-00—S B and N—J D Quiny and others vs Catharine, widow—Tyabjee and Co.
29-00—In person—Awabibi, widow vs Syed Jaffer Shah—In person.
31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Sha Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne
25-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waldya.
3-00—C and Waldya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai.
21-00—Wadia and G—Shah Kessowjee Bhimjee and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai & G
33-03—Sorabjee and J—N S Pereira and another vs Anna Maria Pereira—Mantry and B.
29-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai widow vs Camu Vhairaj—Sneetham B and M.
37-90—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhawdas and others—edgelow G and W.
39-00—Bhaishunker and K—Ardeshir Muncherji Khodajee vs Ruttonjee Eduljee Kerawalla—R Mehta.
41-00—R M Mody—Bai Shomoore widow vs Ruttonbai—Madhowjee V.
3-00—Payne G S and M—Amta Tribhowan Jugjiwan and others vs Bai Kasi—Madhowji V. [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWLER—November 25, at Koppa, Kadur District, North Mysore, the wife of Herbert M Dowler, M R C S, Eng, L R C P, Lond, of a daughter.
HEMINGWAY—November 23, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of P Hemingway, I C S, of a son.
STRANACK—November 28, at Quetta, the wife of F W Stranack, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOIR—DAVIES—November 24, at St. Paul's Church, Mangalore, by the Rev A F Lys, Thomas Eyebrow Moir, I C S, to Isabella Taurburn, only daughter of the late W K Hunt Davies, of "Fairfield," Bromley Kent
O'MALLEY—PRICHARD—November 24, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, L S S O'Malley, I C S, to Ida Sewell, daughter of W S Prichard, Esq, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

DEATH.

CATANIA—November 16, at Lucknow, of atrophy of the liver, Euphemia Alexandriana (Effie) wife of George Henry Catanis, of Hardoi, aged 66 years, 9 months and 12 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1900.

ALMOST simultaneously with Colonel Temple's gloomy report on the trade of Khorassan and Seistan comes a volume from the pen of Colonel C. E. Yate, formerly Consul-General in those regions, dealing very fully with the country and its commercial problems. Stern competition is shown to be going on between Russian and Indian trade and thus far the advantage lies with our opponents. As we stated, the other day, this fact is attributed by Colonel Temple, partly to the bounties granted by the Russian Government to their traders and partly to the proximity of the Trans-Caspian Railway. Khorassan produce also is finding its way in increasing quantity to Russia and Central Asia, while exports to India, both *via* Bandar-Abbas and Seistan continue small, though slightly larger than in the year previous. Colonel Yate's work, which is published by Messrs. Blackwood, opens for us some of the mysteries of this trade. On his official visits to Seistan, he remarks that what struck him most was that he found no regular traders there at all, nor any foreigners, except a few Kainis who dealt in skins and wool. As a rule, it seems, the different villages club together and send in a kafila to Bandar-Abbas or Quetta, once a year, in the Autumn, returning in the Spring. About three thousand camel-loads leave Seistan in this way annually, five hundred of them going to Quetta with ghee and a little wool; all the remainder proceeding to Bunder-Abbas with wool and goat-skins, bringing back in return, tea, indigo, spices, sugar and a small quantity of piece-goods. The things thus brought do not as a rule go into the town bazar, but are taken by the camel kafilas to the villages direct. The supply, Colonel Yate was informed, was said to be generally not sufficient to last out the year, and the people eke out the last few months with goods from Birjand, which are mostly Russian. The Seistan bazaar at Nasirabad, the author found quite empty. There was nothing in it at all, he says, "but a small quantity of Russian sugar, with, curiously enough, the British arms on the label and two packets of Belgian candles." From this bazaar, however, it was reported to him that seven thousand camel-loads of hides, wool and goat-skins are sent to Sabzawar every year for exportation to Russia in return for iron cooking pots, piece-goods and sugar. Russian sugar, presumably still bearing a British label, is sold in Seistan at a little less than at Birjand, and what was most remarkable to Colonel Yate was that the further it went the cheaper it became. So much for Russian bounties.

Russian influence in Khorassan has made itself felt in another way. In former days, it appears the people mostly lived by rice cultivation; but the Russians stopped all that, and further prohibited wheat cultivation altogether. All irrigation was put a stop to in Persian frontier villages, so that the water might run uninterruptedly down into Russian territory. Thus the people were left to depend on what rain crops they can grow on the hill-sides. Very disagreeable and very unneighbourly all this; but Russians were always undesirable neighbours. But Colonel Yate does not sympathise with the villagers. He looks for gratitude in Central Asia. Needless to say he finds it not. But he reminds the people that no cultivation was possible in these hills, until the Russians put down the Turkoman raids "and that they ought to be only too thankful that their lives were no longer in danger without clamouring for the water, which they could not use when they did have it." The marvel to Colonel Yate was that Russia took nothing more than the water; for, says he, "I could not help thinking that it must be terribly aggravating to the Russian officers grilling away in the plains below to see the cool mountains above them, and yet not to possess them. At least I felt sure that such would be my feelings were I a Russian officer quartered in Transcaspia."

But Colonel Yate's sympathy with the Russian does not count for very much He has seen a great deal of them, and is thoroughly acquainted with their political as well as their commercial aspirations, a fact which comes prominently to the front in the concluding chapters of his book. The division of Afghanistan between England and Russia he finds perpetually discussed by Russian frontier officers. "It is wonderful," exclaims Colonel Yate, "how almost every Russian officer one meets harps upon that." They seem to forget that England is pledged to maintain the integrity of Afghanistan, and that so long as the Amir remains loyal to his engagements with us, we intend so to maintain it. Russian frontier officers think if they could but once get possession of Afghan Turkestan up to the Hindu Kush, they could so improve the rich provinces of Audkin and Balkh, that they would be able to raise sufficient supplies there to feed their troops as they wanted, and they would thus, as it were, have England at their mercy. But not yet will be realised this dream of the Bear. Colonel Yate found the desire for a railway to India as prevalent in Tiflis as at Ashkabad. The project finds much favour in the eyes of all Russian officers in Central Asia, and many of them sought to impress upon Colonel Yate the desirability of such a work. The idea is to build the line down to Herat on their side. whilst we extend the Quetta and Chaman line up to meet it. Herat, however, not the frontier, is mentioned as the best site for the junction. We are glad to find that Colonel Yate warned these progressive officers, repeating the warning in his book, that we shall never consent to Russia building railways in Afghanistan. Whether it would pay or not, or develop the trade with Khorassan and Seistan is but a secondary consideration in face of the political aspect of such a proposal. But that it would not increase our trade, no doubt is left in Colonel Yate's mind. The new customs cordon along the Russian frontier in Central Asia has entirely stopped what little trade with India fomerly existed. It is true that raw products are not taxed and rice might find its way to and beyond Kushk. But it can be more cheaply sent from Rangoon by sea to Odessa or Batoum. In return Russia imagines she might send wheat, but Transcaspia is shown not to have sufficient for her own requirements, and India, in normal times, is herself a wheat-exporting country. No Russian officer, Colonel Yate met, had ever studied the subject for a moment from a practical point of view. And we may take it as sound that India would not in any way gain by the junction of the Indian and Transcaspian railways. Neither would the line pay its working expenses. Russians urged upon Colonel Yate that though the railway might not pay, it would "show to the world the friendship that existed between the British and Russian Governments." A high Russian officer who ought to convert Colonel Yate to his views exclaimed, "Look at us; we are building the Merv-Kushk railway and that will never pay a cent in a century." In reply to which Colonel Yate simply asked: "Are you building that railway out of friendship to England?" The ludicrousness of the whole thing struck him at once, says Colonel Yate, and jumping up with a laugh, he exclaimed: "No, we are building it to protect our interests in China and the Bosphorus."

A REIGN of terror is said to exist at Stellenbosch, a Dutch Settlement in the Cape Colony, youths have cut the telegraph-wires and are parading the streets, displaying the Boer flag and singing the Boer national anthem. Whether this is a South African development of Hooliganism, or a further symptom of treason in Cape Colony, we are not yet told. But there is, unfortunately, no room to doubt that Lord Kitchener has not undertaken his "thankless task" a moment too soon. For some time past, the pressing necessity for active police measures has been urged upon the British authorities. By last mail comes the text of a letter, written by Mr. H. H. S. Pearse from Pretoria, in the middle of October, dealing with the same subject. What the two colonies want, he tells us, is a police force organised on an essentially military system, ready to act in masses as occasions arise, and so under control of one head, that their efforts may at any moment be directed to one object from different starting points. They must be ready also to act, when wanted, in co-operation with regular troops, and for this reason they must at the outset be placed at the disposal, if not actually under the orders of the respective generals commanding armed forces in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Service in a corps so constituted would have attractions for men to whom ordinary police work would be distasteful. Attempts to follow detached Boer commandos with huge columns of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, encumbered by heavy transport, he condemns as useless. An organized system whereby raiders might be hunted from one district to another, giving them no time to rest or rally, has yet to be tried, and personally he is inclined to believe that it would put an end to guerilla warfare in a few months Strong support of this suggestion is furnished by a Capetown correspondent, who, after strong advocacy of severely handling for sedition, gives it as his opinion that the Boers, who have taken the oath of neutrality, are simply resting preparatory to coming out in strong force. They will, he thinks, begin a second campaign more tedious, if less sanguinary, than the first. And he warns the authorities that nothing short of hard knocks from an enemy will make the Boer, who does not understand generosity, respect that enemy. "He believes in his heart and soul that we are afraid to be harsh with him because he may hit back; and he has a firm-rooted conviction that no matter how grave his offence may be, the worst punishment we will mete out to him is transportation. Administering the oath of neutrality is a farce, and it will remain a farce until the penalty for breaking the oath is made death. The idea will seem cruel to your peace-at-any-price citizen; but every man out here who gives the subject a thought holds that we are merely encouraging the Boers to keep on playing their game. The time has arrived when the kid glove should be pulled off and the mailed fist shown to all belligerents." Germany's intimation to Mr. Kruger and the declaration of the Dutch States General, as well as the action of Germany in consequence of the incidents at Cologne, must have confirmed the opinion of every intelligent Boer that the prospect of intervention, has entirely disappeared, and their only hope for the future is to lay down their arms. Good advice in almost similar terms has been addressed by the ex-Chief Justice of the Orange Free State, who has appealed to the clergy to combine in the effort to restore peace and order.

Two important items of news reach us from China. The first is that Captain Watts-Jones, R.E., an officer of the Imperial List serving in the Public Works Department in India, has been slowly tortured to death. The second tells us that the Ministers at Peking have arrived at an agreement that the officials, responsible for this and other outrages, shall receive "the severest punishment the Chinese Government is able to inflict." As we have pointed out before, the officials responsible for the outrages are of the Imperial clan—princes who are not amenable to law. They cannot be beheaded, much less slowly tortured to death, and any other sentence pronounced upon them beyond the mere deprivation of a particular decoration or a paltry fine cannot be carried out. In their anxiety to agree upon a scheme of punishment which America can endorse, the ministers stultify themselves in the eyes of those best acquainted with the necessities of the case. Chinese law cannot touch Prince Tuan any more than it can the Empress-Dowager. But Count Waldersee could and the youngest Indian trumpeter in the field, who took evident delight in bowling over a Chinese General, would have no greater reluctance to dispose of a prince. It is not quite correct to say that Tungfuh-siang has hitherto been omitted from the list of those designated for punishment. The difficulty was in carrying into effect the sentence inflicted upon him. Fortunately for himself he has at hand a huge Mahomedan rabble, armed to the teeth, who, under the pretence of protecting the sacred person of her Majesty, were actually masters of the situation. Her Majesty might move if it were the will and pleasure of Tung-fuh-siang, a position the Dowager-Empress fully realised more than a month ago. He is now informed that he has been deprived of his rank and that he must disband half of his men and take the other half to Khansu. Her Majesty cannot be so sanguine as to believe the order will be obeyed. If Tung-fuh-siang lost his followers, he would also very soon lose his head. If he remove his forces it will be to run riot and direct his attention to further outrages on the foreigner.

THE statement that Lord Halifax has gone over to Rome did not surprise people any more than did his lordship's contradiction of the story. Whether the English Church or the Roman is the more to be congratulated is a question which need not be discussed. This is not the place in which to weigh the rights and wrongs of the actions of either Lord Halifax or Mr. Kensit. Lord Halifax, it may be well to remind our readers who have already forgotten "The Crisis in the Church," is President of the English Church Union. That organization, now very nearly two years ago, drew up a declaration in which it was set forth that the so-called "Romanising Bishops and Romanising Governments which elected them," had taught nothing contrary to the Catholic Faith, that the Church could not consistently with her principles, release herself from the obligations imposed upon her by her relation with the rest of the Catholic Church; that her prescribed doctrine, discipline and ceremonial remain in force and operation. It denied the creation of a new religious establishment in the sixteenth century, the right of Parliament to determine the doctrine, discipline and ceremonial of the Church. After the decision of the Archbishop's Inquiry had been given, Lord Halifax addressed a letter to the lay members of the English Church Union in which he criticised the decision at length, advising that no change should be made in the service until the matter was pressed home by the Diocesan and that the laity should stand by the clergy in whatever cause it might take "even if they felt they must resist the officers of the Church." Absolute obedience was the doctrine brought by Canon Body. Lord Halifax said: No; if the Church be really bound by such an interpretation of an Act of Parliament she must free herself from bonds which are incompatible with her new life. The result was the adoption in Parliament of a resolution "that this House, while not prepared to accept a measure which creates fresh offences and ignores that authority of the Bishops in maintaining the discipline of the church is of opinion that if the efforts now being made by the Archbishops and Bishops to secure the due obedience of the clergy are not effectual, further legislation will be required to maintain the observance of the existing laws of the church and realm."

THE general health of Bombay City has not been quite so satisfactory during the past few weeks. Plague is not as severe as it was at this period last year, when the deaths numbered 135, the victims to disease during the past week totalling at only 70. It is further satisfactory to note that the mortality shows no sign of increase from plague, but if there is not a high death-rate, a great deal of sickness prevails. Malarial fever is very widespread, particularly among the native community, and few, if any of the commercial houses, have escaped inconvenience by reason of absence through sickness of employes. Sixty-eight persons died from nervous diseases, which is in excess of the average, and deaths from ailments of the lungs are also slightly increasing, the week being responsible for 283 deaths. An extraordinary feature throughout the year, which is fast drawing to a close, is the large number of persons who have met with violent deaths. No less than 36 fatalities occurred this week, while the quinquennial average is only 14. There were 261 births, which is 42 less than the average for the past five years. The total deaths numbered 804, being equal to a death-rate of 49·67, as compared with 62·96 during the same week last year.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved the adoption of the report of a Committee on the question of the control of the tramways. The agreement on which the Bombay Tramway Company hold their concession falls in on the 12th March next, when the Corporation may exercise the right of purchase. The Company have withdrawn their proposals for the conversion of the system to one of electric traction, and an offer to buy off the concern has been made by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. The cost of purchase is estimated at 99 and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The report of the Committee recommended that the Tramway Company be asked to state the terms on which they would accept a renewal of the concession, on the understanding that electric traction be adopted within three years, and that the Corporation should have the right of purchase after a certain period, on payment of the actual value of the stock and plant, without compensation for goodwill. It was also recommended that Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. be asked to make a firm offer of their proposals, and that Mr. F. H. Gordon be employed to proceed to England with the view of inducing a syndicate to purchase the tramways. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment to debte the last recommendation. The debate on the report was adjourned.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions which concluded yesterday, Gopal Narayen, an old Maratha, was charged with having, on the 11th October last, administer dhatura to Philip Domingo, a cartman, with the intention of committing theft, and with an attempt to commit theft. Gopal seemed to be a humorous old man. When the jury was being empannelled, he challenged some European and Hindu jurors, remarking that he wished to be tried by a majority of Parsees. The result of his challenges was that he had three Parsees on the jury, but they all unanimously convicted him on both charges; and Mr. Justice Tyebjee, the presiding judge, who considered the offence to be a serious one, sentenced the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Gopal's parting wish expressed to the court was that he should be provided with rice and fish for his diet. The judge received the request with a smile signifying that he had no control over prison diet.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

CAPT. J. JACKSON, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent, of the Yerrowda Central Prison, has been appointed a third class Magistrate in the Poona District.

MR. G. A. THOMAS, an appointed member of the covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

YESTERDAY'S Bombay Government "Gazette" contains the announcement that his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. James MacDonald to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, from the 20th instant, in succession to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

OUR FOREFATHERS' AMUSEMENTS.

DECLINE OF THE TEA GARDEN.

THE ENORMOUS GROWTH OF PLAY GOING.

THE old tea gardens, fairs, and open air resorts of the London suburbs, have not been neglected by the writers of books about bygone manners, but the subject is an interesting one, and there is no doubt room for Mr. Boulton's two handsome and substantial volumes. ("The Amusements of Old London, &c.", by William B. Boulton, 2 vols. John C. Nimmo.), which are rendered more attractive by reason of their illustrations, consisting of reproductions of contemporary engravings, by Hogarth, Rowlandson, and Alken, all of which are coloured by hand. Roughly speaking, its account of these places, and of the diversions of our forefathers in and out of town, may be said to extend from the Restoration to the accession of her Majesty the Queen. Of how London grew in that time, and of how it has grown since then, the reader in turning over these pages will be constantly reminded; nor is it less curious to note the changes that have come over the Londoners in the matter of their holiday amusements. Tea garden resorts, and, above all, those which associated tea and other light refreshments in the open air concert's have entirely vanished. Even Rosherville, in whose leafy paths winding along the precipitous sides of an ancient chalk quarry, holiday folk have so long been invited to "spend a happy day," is now reported to be about to disappear. Rosherville, however, would have been much too far afield for cockney pleasure seekers in the Hogarth or even in the Alken days, when only comparatively well-to-do folk were able to pay the cost of riding. Their outdoor sports and amusements were nearer at hand, till the constant growth of our vast city, drove them farther and farther away. It is not easy to realise in these days that, no longer back than the period at which Mr. Boulton concludes his survey, there were extensive open fields on the north side of London, scarcely a mile from the Bank of England, while, within the memory of many yet living, there were similar extensive recreation grounds in Bloomsbury, Bethnal-green, Islington, Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe, all which localities were studded with tea gardens that also provided popular amusements. Spring Gardens, the delight of the great folk at the Restoration period, stood, as the name of the spot attests to this day, at Charing-Cross, and the once no less fashionable Mulberry Garden, which gave the title to Sir Charles Sedley's comedy, was on the site now occupied by Buckingham Palace. Of the famous Spring Garden, Mr. Boulton gives the following account:

NIGHTINGALES AT CHARING-CROSS.

The first alfresco entertainment in London, of which there is anything like a full account, although open to the public, was not, it is true, of a very democratic character, or supported by the patronage of any but persons of a certain condition. Spring Garden at Charing-Cross was of Royal origin, and Charles the First was there accustomed to rub shoulders with his subjects in what was practically a part of his own Royal gardens at Whitehall. The place took its name from a spring or fountain, which, in the pleasant fashion of those times, was contrived to sprinkle those who came to consult the sun-dial. It is difficult to understand how the public first gained admission to Spring Garden. Its earliest attraction seems to have been a bowling-green, "and there was kept in it," says Gerrard, writing to Strafford in 1634, "an ordinary of six shillings a meal, continual bibbing and drinking of wine all day under the trees; two or three quarrels every week. It was grown scandalous and insufferable; besides, my Lord Digby being reprehended for striking Will Crofts in the King's garden, answered that he took it for a common bowling-place where all paid money for their coming in." This irregularity of Lord Digby and Will Crofts led to an interference by the Royal authorities. We are told that Spring Garden was "put down for one day," but Queen Henrietta interceding, "it was reprieved for this year, but hereafter it shall be no more a bowling-place."

This garden, therefore, which we take to be the forerunner and the model of the later alfresco entertainments of London, was obviously in full swing in 1634, and, the displeasure of King Charles and of others in authority later notwithstanding, it survived, with some temporary eclipses, for thirty years at least. It is difficult to think of Charing-Cross as a sylvan retreat at this moment, but there is surely fascination for the Londoner in this description of the place by Mr. Evelyn in 1658: "The enclosure not disagreeable for the solemness of the grove, the warblings of the birds, and as it opens in the spacious walks of St. James's," and it is recorded that ten years earlier, viz. in 1648, James Duke of York and Colonel Bamfield passed into and out of Spring Garden in making their escape from the Palace of St. James's "in the guise of gallants come to hear the nightingalea." To think to-day of nightingales at Charing-Cross!

The not less historical Ranelagh, which stood on part of the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, near the northern end of Chelsea Bridge, was still in existence in the early years of the present century, and the once equally aristocratic Vauxhall at Lambeth, immortalised in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," held on, though, with many vicissitudes of fortune, for some half century longer, when its place was taken, in a less distinguished fashion, by the now long-vanished Cremorne

Unfortunately, the pastimes of the Londoners in old days were not confined to such innocent recreations as tea-drinking and concerts in open-air rotundas. The quiet citizen, with his wife and children, were content with Bagnigge and Sadler's Wells, rural places in those times, on the winding banks of the New River; but for the populace there were the cockpits, the bullbaiting, and bear gardens, and the Barbarous fights at Figg's Amphitheatre in Oxford-road, then called Oxford-street and Hockley-in-the-Hole, the latter an establishment of great renown, which stood on what was afterwards the site of Ray-street, Clerkenwell. This resort of the roughest and most brutal classes has been described by Sir Richard Steele in the "Spectator." Women even took part in these brutal exhibitions, as is shown in the following advertisement, which appeared in the public papers in 1722:

FEMALE GLADIATORS.

"Challenge.—I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Highfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me on the stage and box for three guineas, each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops her money to lose the battle.

"Answer.—I, Hannah Highfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows, and of her no favour. She may expect a good thumping."

In the "London Journal" newspaper for June, 1722, it is stated that these two women combatants "maintained the battle for a long time, to the no small satisfaction of the spectators." The prize-ring, which flourished so luxuriantly in the days of the Prince Regent, is a somewhat different thing. Playgoing is a subject in itself; but Mr. Boulton in his passion for thoroughness, does not fail to devote to it a chapter. The Parks and the London Clubs, Coffee Houses, and Gaming Houses, also receive attention; and the author devotes a final chapter to "Sunday Diversions," which is not the least interesting feature in his volumes.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The naïvete of the audiences of the early part of the last century, and the ease with which they were amused, appear very plainly, we think, in the success which rewarded some very simple and curious entertainments of a spectacular character, which, by reason of that success, became serious competitors of the legitimate drama at Drury Lane. We have already glanced at the puppet shows of the great fairs; but these exhibitions were by no means confined to the audiences of those popular meetings. Great people flocked to Mr. Powell's establishment under the Piazza in Covent Garden in numbers which seriously reduced the takings of the patent houses, and hampered the progress of the exotic opera, then lately introduced into England.

It is pleasant to think of well-bred audiences delighted with the

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE DEWETSDORP PRISONERS.

ARREST IN CAPE COLONY FOR SEDITION.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Nothing whatever is known of the fate of the 450 British prisoners taken by the Boers at Dewetsdorp.

A telegram from Capetown states that M. Dejong, proprietor of a paper at Worcester, has been arrested for a seditious libel in having charged our soldiers with foul atrocities.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

The Dutch Premier has declared that the States General was unable to foresee the psychological moment when Holland could propose arbitration in the South African War.

General Knox, on the 4th instant, drove DeWet from all his position near Bethulie on the Smithfield Road.

The enemy retreated northward.

Successful skirmishes have taken place at several other points.

It is stated that no more infantry but only cavalry will be sent to South Africa.

A portion of the Utrecht garrison drove 200 Boers from the vicinity on the 2nd instant, with seven casualties.

LORD ROBERTS AT DURBAN.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Lord Roberts has arrived at Durban and met with a tremendous reception. He has been presented with three addresses, including one from the Indian community who trusted his Lordship would convey to their beloved Kaiser-i-Hind the Natal Indians deep loyalty and attachment.

AFFAIRS IN CAPE COLONY.

It is unlikely that martial law will be proclaimed in Cape Colony, unless the emergency arises, and it is doubtful whether the troops in the colony are sufficient to enforce it.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A NEW BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A Washington telegram says the Ministers at Peking have arrived at an agreement, which Mr. Conger is authorised to sign.

It is understood it provides that the guilty officials shall receive the severest punishment the Chinese Government is able to inflict.

Relative to the indemnity the Government will be required to formally admit their liability.

A DENIAL BY LORD HALIFAX.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Lord Halifax positively contradicts the statement of the "Dublin Evening Herald" that he was about to become a Roman Catholic.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON AT LISBON.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at Lisbon as a token of British regard for the Portuguese Sovereign and Government.

The Squadron will stay some days, and great festivities in its honour are in preparation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 6 a. m., to-day.

SUEZ, DEC. 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outwards mails of the 30th ultimo, left here at 5 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

Majors Lushington, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Cox, Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteers, return to India, while Major Ashly, Political Resident, Aden, is granted three months' extension of leave at Home.

Lieutenants White, 76th Bombay Infantry, is granted two months' extension of leave at home, and Hennell, 2nd Bombay Lancers, six months' extension.

Purchase for military purposes is sanctioned of 3,500 maunds of grass at Umballa.

The recruitment of one hundred men per infantry battalion in China is sanctioned, also ten per cent. on peace strength of cavalry regiments and sapper companies.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of 594 horses to the establishment of Artillery in India, to be distributed in proportion of 22 additional horses to each of the six Royal Horse Artillery and twenty-one Royal Field Artillery batteries. Three hundred horses will be purchased this year at an estimated cost of two and three-quarters lakhs of rupees.

The replacement in India is sanctioned of equipment stores and horses of the two ammunition columns sent to China.

The Government of India have decided to bear all charges connected with the despatch of the Indian contingent to the Australian Commonwealth celebrations.

THE TRANSPORT LANDAURA.

The Transport Landaura, which has arrived here with invalids from China, has brought Colonel Warliker, I. M. S., and Captains Boddam, Senior and Eustace. She had her decks covered with ice at Taku and reports that the river there is frozen.

APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

Mr. G. A. Campbell is appointed Superintending Engineer, Fatehpur-Markandi Chora Railway Survey; Mr. R. T. Hodges, Engineer-in-Chief, Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway Survey; while Major Walton, Captain Ashworth, and Lieutenants Chamier and Brough, and Messrs. Addis, Janson, and Lawtown are posted to the Khusalgarh Kohat-Thal Railway.

CAPTAIN G. R. SPENCER, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been promoted Major vice Tebbs, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Her Majesty, in her speech to Parliament, says it is necessary to make further provision for the expenses connected with the operations of the armies in South Africa and China, and I have summoned a special session that you may sanction the enactments required.

I will not enter into other public matters until the ordinary meeting of Parliament in the Spring.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON GENERAL MERCIER.

The French press unanimously condemns in the severest manner General Mercier's speech in the Senate.

SUNDAY CALLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of those who will be considerably benefitted by any change in the present hours of calling I have followed with the greatest interest the correspondence on this subject in your columns.

It appears to me that there are two parties to this controversy; the one composed of business men, supported by a few ladies, who putting business before pleasure, urge the general adoption of Sunday as a day of call for business men; the other composed of ladies, also backed by business-men, who refuse to add a seventh day of what is business to them to the other six days. This latter party is supported by a certain number of business-men, because they refuse to be driven from their verandahs and drawing-rooms by a constant stream of callers and have their Sabbath peace desecrated by a host of people, whom they meet regularly on the other days of the week. There is a great deal to be said on both sides and as both parties would, I am sure, hail any compromise, which would not interfere with their respective principles, prejudices or inclinations I venture to suggest that one week-day be universally adopted as a business day of call between the hours of 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. If this humble suggestion is approved of there will only remain the question of the particular day of the week.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday are Yacht Club "evenings" and "afternoons"; Wednesday and Saturday are, I believe, ladies' gymkhana special days. This leaves us Thursday; and as it comes early enough in the week to avoid the press of business connected with the homeward mail, and as it also escapes clashing with the social functions of the various clubs, it would seem to be an eminently suitable day to choose.

It is to be hoped that this correspondence will ere long lead to a tangible result and not share the fate of the majority of its kind and "fade into air, thin air."—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 6. D. O. M.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN CHURCH.

FANCY BAZAAR AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Christmas season was heralded this year by a grand Fancy Bazaar, which was held yesterday in the Town Hall. The object of the effort was to raise funds for enlarging the Wesleyan Chapel at Byculla and the result, as seen at the opening of the Bazaar, indicated a great success. One important feature of the Bazaar was that careful attention was given to the necessity of providing saleable articles at moderate prices. There was a large assortment of plain and fancy goods on view, the chief among which were the hand-worked lace and embroidery and fancy baskets from various missions in South India. There was a liberal supply of aluminium ware, fret-work from Northern India, flowers and other bric-a-brac, all of which secured good purchasers. The Nilgiri Tea and Coffee Stalls were provided by Messrs. T. Stanes and Co., of Coimbatore. Besides spending some time in purchasing, a large proportion of the visitors passed a pleasant time among the other attractions which included prize-competitions, concerts by some of the leading amateurs of the city, an "art gallery," and cafes which were liberally patronized. The Town Hall was prettily decorated for the occasion, both outside and inside, and by the time the Bazaar opened the general appearance of the hall was particularly attractive.

The proceedings opened shortly after 4 o'clock, when the whole of the assembly joined in a hymn, which was followed, immediately after, by a prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Atkins, of the Byculla Wesleyan Chapel. The Rev. W Seed of the Colaba Chapel in introducing the chairman, Dr. John Pollen Commissioner of Customs, explained the object of the Bazaar. He said that as the small Chapel at Byculla was found to be quite inadequate to the needs of the work in that district, a fund for the purpose of enlarging the present building was opened in February, 1899, and it was with a view of increasing that fund that the present sale had been started.

Dr. John Pollen, in addressing the assembly, said that he regretted that one worthier than himself, i.e., his Excellency Lord Northcote was unavoidably absent from Bombay, as otherwise he would have been sure to have presided on that occasion. He apologised for the brevity of his speech owing to a severe cold from which he was suffering, and, secondly, because he had not much to say. He thought that he would have been considered very dull had he not been impressed with the beautiful arrangements and the decorations of the various stalls, which undoubtedly had been the handiwork of the ladies. He also paid a compliment to the gentlemen who had so ably assisted in adding to the attractiveness of the hall. He said that without the stimulating and energising influences of the ladies, the fair could not have proved so successful. He hoped the Bazaar would prove the success it deserved to be, and that the chapel at Byculla would thereby be enlarged to admit of its ever-increasing congregation. He had much pleasure in declaring the Bazaar open.

At the conclusion of the address, the National String Band played a series of inspiriting airs, and the business of the Bazaar began. Dr. Pollen was foremost in setting a good example, which was followed by the assembly, and the holders of the stalls were kept well engaged. The stalls were arranged into ten divisions. The Book Stall, which was the first, nearest the entrance, was presided over by Mr. Shore. Next came the Tea and Coffee Stall, adjacent to which Mr. William Greengrass, of the Technical Institute, did a brisk business. The Colaba Stall which made a good show, had Mrs. Seed, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Imrie, Mrs. Fisher, and Miss S. Stewart in attendance. Another stall which commanded attention was that of the Sunday School and Band of Hope, where quite a bevy of ladies besieged the purchasers. In addition to this, there were Refreshment, Flower and Tea and Coffee, and Woodwork Stalls, and the Art Gallery. Later in the evening there were competitions open to the public. The Banquet competition was successfully competed for by Miss Connie Chalk, and the cake competition was won by Mrs. H. J. Imrie, next to whom came Miss O. G. D'Cunah.

During the sale concerts were held, in which several well-known local amateurs took part.

The Bazaar will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

BY way of "marking the fourth anniversary" of the coming into force of the Locomotives on Highways Act of 1896, the owners of a huge crowd of motor-cars took possession of Horse Guards avenue on the 10th of November, as an assembling-place preparatory to a run to Southsea, in which at least 150 cars were expected to be driven. The "mest" was arranged by the Automobile Club—anxious, apparently, to outshine the Motor-Car Club's run to Brighton last year, in which about a hundred cars took part—and the route selected was from Whitehall, by Lower Grosvenor-place and Eaton-square to Putney Bridge, thence to Kingston, Esher, Guildford, and Godalming—where lunch was served—and on over Hindhead to Petersfield, Portsdown Hill, and Portsmouth.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRI BLOCKADE.

THE following particulars regarding the disposition of the troops engaged in the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris are of interest. On the north the existing line of posts in the Tochi, with base at Bannu, provides all that is required in that direction. One march from Bannu southwards is Jhani Khel, which commands the entrance of the Shaktu Pass: here there will be a moveable column consisting of 100 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, 2 guns of the Derajat mountain battery, and 300 rifles of the 17th Bengal Infantry. Thence skirting the Bhittani country to Tank, the posts of Khairu Khel and Mullazai will be held by detachments with Border Police at Bain and Nazran. Tank will have a garrison of 200 rifles of the 9th Bombay Infantry with 2 guns of No. 6. (Bombay) mountain battery, and Jandola in the Bhittani country 200 rifles of the 45th Sikhs, a small detachment of cavalry being at each post. A moveable column made up of 200 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, 2 guns No. 6 (Bombay) mountain battery, and 400 rifles with headquarters of the 45th Sikhs, will be stationed near Zam, watching the Shahur and Shuga routes, and covering Tank, while also being a support to Jandola. Haidri Kach, west of Jandola, will be held as a link with Sarwakai in the Shahur Valley, which is actually in the Mahsud country. At Sarwakai there will be a detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 2 guns No. 6 (Bombay) mountain battery, and 400 rifles with headquarters of the 35th Sikhs, a force sufficient to garrison the post and provide a moveable column. From Tank towards the Gomal, Jatta and Murtaza will be held, while a new post will be established at Tormanda commanding the Urmano Nullah, and another at Khwazima Sar. Along the Gomal, there are the existing posts at Nili Kach, Drazanda and Kajuri Kach. At Toi Kullah, further westward, there is a detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry, and it is probable that another detachment will be placed at Spin, where there is a good grazing for camels, forage for horses and a supply of firewood being also available. From Kajuri Kach the road runs north-west to Ngumbi Obo and on to Wano: on this line a new post will be built at Dargai Obo. The road from Ngumbi Obo to Sarwakai will be used as a route to the Shahur Valley alternative to that from Jandola via Haidri Kach. Wano will remain garrisoned as at present by a detachment of cavalry, 2 mountain guns and a battalion of native infantry. In addition to the military posts mentioned there will be a good many intermediate sungared-posts and towers held by the Waziristan Militia and Border Police. The new posts will be built by the 23rd Pioneers who will be able to furnish guards for their working parties. The whole of the military arrangements are in the hands of Brigadier-General Hill, commanding the Derajat District. With three moveable columns and the cordon of posts the Mahsuds will be fairly hemmed in. On the west the high range towards Afghanistan will be covered with snow during the winter, and in the Shawal Valley, east of this range, the Darwesh Khel Waziris will keep watch. They are not just now on speaking terms with the Mahsuds, the only communication being conducted with the aid of rifles. The blockade line held by our troops, militia and police will be over 200 miles in length; and, though it may not actually form a ring-fence, it will very nearly approach to this, the only outlets for the Mahsuds being to places which they do not want to visit.—"Pioneer."

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—The city mortality shows a marked decrease during the week ending November 29, the total being 370. Of these 55 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town. Fever claimed the largest number as usual, the victims being 276. From starvation only 45 persons died. Still the distress among the people in the interior seems to be great and authorities intend to open fresh relief works for the poor and the helpless in the several talukas.

Mr. Goodrich, M.A., (Cantab) has been appointed Principal of the Guzerat College in place of the late Rev. E. T. Davies, deceased. Mr. Goodrich now holds the appointment as Principal of the Pachapa College of Madras and obtained his degrees with honours at the Cambridge University. He was here last week to confer with the members of the Guzerat College Board. Mr. Goodrich will take charge of his new appointment in January next.

Most probably the elections of the Municipality will not take place in March next, when according to the District Municipal Act the three-years' term is drawing to a close, owing to the census work that will commence during the same month. The president and other members of the Municipality are of opinion that there will be no difficulty in allowing the Municipal elections to take place in the month of March, as only two days are required for general and special elections.

Mrs. Lely invited on Sunday last the members of the National Indian Association in the Shelanath Ladies' Institute, to take part in the proceeding in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund. Unfortunately very few members attended owing to the engagement of most of the members elsewhere that day. The object of the meeting was a very laudable one indeed, viz., to give medical aid to the zenana and other females throughout the Presidency. Very likely another meeting will be convened on some convenient day in the same institute.

Only three cases of criminal breach of trust in respect of public money were tried in this district. The cases of the talati of Dhansura and the mukhi at Prantej were before reported. The third case is that of Chandulal Samanmal, the Hospital Assistant of Prantej, which was disposed of by Mr. Wallace, of the Madras Civil Service, who was temporarily appointed a Special Magistrate at Prantej. A series of charges were brought against Chandulal, that he defrauded the Government by dishonestly misappropriating sums of money to be spent for the maintenance of the sick and poor people of the dispensary. Mr. K. N. Wadia appeared for Government and Mr. G. B. Tendle, LL. B. for the accused, not a single charge was proved against the accused, who was ultimately discharged by the court.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending November 23 were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	84	56
Poona (including Cantonment)	161	143
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	2	0
Thana	12	13
Nasik	18	15
Poona (excluding City)	45	35
Satara	11	5
Belgaum	238	203
Dharwar	55	36
Kanara	6	3
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	22	13
Kolhapur	44	38
Baroda territory	12	5
Janjira	9	5
Aundh	2	1
Savanur	8	7
Total...	731	578
Week ending 16th Nov.	821	627
Total to date ...	412,497	323,013

Karachi, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat Khandesh, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hydera, bad (Sind) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parker, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot Aden and Bhur were free during the week.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided that all the charges, estimated at about Rs. 77,000, connected with the despatch of Indian contingent to Sydney for the Commonwealth celebrations, shall be borne by the Indian revenues.

An increase of 594 horses is sanctioned to the establishment of Artillery horses in India in connection with the mobilization scheme. About 300 of this extra number are to be purchased this year, and the other 294 during next year.

Among many others the following subjects will receive the attention of the Government of India during the Calcutta season:—(1) the provision of six Vicker's maxim batteries; (2) the mountings for four maxim guns for defences, and a harness and saddlery factory at Cawapore; (3) the reduction of weight carried by cavalry horses; (4) the competition of all stores of equipments for field army in all departments; and (5) the provision of further equipment stores for additional troops that may be employed on mobilization.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

THE following is a list of the persons who received rewards from the hands of his Excellency the Governor, as reported in our issue of yesterday:—

Jan Mahomed Nawaz Khan wd. Ghulam Mahomed Khan Dahar, of Khairpur Daharki, for conducting the whole of the clearance of the old Mahi Wah, at a cost of Rs. 12,000, received a sword of honour with an afrin-nama.

Mr. Pessumal Zankiram of Sukkur, for indefatigable exertions as Vice-President of the Sukkur Municipality received a gold watch.

Diwan Himatsing Lakhasing of Sukkur, for uniform good character and tact with which he has managed the Sukkur taluka for six years, and has exercised first-class powers without any magisterial allowance—plague service—received a gold watch.

Illahibakhsh Dado Khan Bhutto, of Rabadero taluka, for assistance in closing a serious breach in the Kodo Wah, received an afrin-nama.

Rasulbakhsh Amirbakhsh Bhutto, of Rabadero taluka, for assistance in closing a serious breach in the Kodo Wah, received a gold afrin-nama and licence to carry a gun.

Mahomed Khan wd. Khan Mahomed Jalbani, of Rabadero taluka (Shahdadpur taluka), for assistance in closing a serious breach in the Kur Biro, received a lungi and afrin-nama.

Aitbarkhan wd. Alam Khan Junejo, of Rabadero taluka, for assistance in closing a serious breach in the Kur Biro, received a lungi.

Jurio wd. Jhuro Khaso of Larkana taluka, for boldly catching one of the dacoits at Ghogharo, received a lungi and a mention in the afrin-nama that he will be rewarded by a grant of land free of maschano.

Gauwhakhan wd. Ghulam Mahomed Issan of Larkana taluka, for assisting in the detection of the Ghagharo dacoits, received a lungi.

Shahmurad wd. Shah Nawaz Abso of Larkana taluka, for assisting in the detection of the Ghagharo dacoits, received a lungi.

Azam Dhaniparto wd. Rato, chief constable of Larkana, for arresting the Ghaghoro dacoits, who were all convicted, received a lungi.

Mian Alibakhsh wd. Mahomed Hassan of Shikarpur, for services rendered in plague time in Shikarpur, received a lungi.

Pabldjrai Jassumal of Hyderabad, for meritorious services during the plague at Sukkur, received a lungi and afrin-nama.

Alibakhsh Khan wd. Fateh Khan Dharejo, of Ghatki taluka, for assisting in repairing the Nabi Shah Bund, in 1898, and for assisting revenue and police officers in every way, received a lungi.

Ali Madad Khan wd Lalkhan Dharejo of Ghatki taluka, for assisting in repairing the Nabi Shah Bund in 1898, received a lungi.

Khan Mahomed wd. Hatekhan Chachar, of Ghatki taluka, for assisting in repairing the Nabi Shah Bund in 1898, receives lungi.

Alimahomed wd Muradali Gadahi, of Kakar Taluka, for assistance in closing breaches that occurred in the Pritchard Canal and the Western Nara, received a lungi and afrin-nama.

Utumal Janjimal, of Kakar Taluka, for assistance in closing breaches that occurred in the Pritchard Canal and the Western Nara, received a lungi and afrin-nama.

Ahmed wd. Laldino Larid of Kakar taluka, for assistance in closing breaches that occurred in the Pritchard Canal and the Western Nara, received a lungi and afrin-nama.

Allahbakhsh wd. Musokhan Bughio, of Labdaria, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received a lungi.

Ghulam Mahomed wd. Ghulam Hussein But, of Labdaria, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama.

Ghulam Rasul wd. Sanidad Godabi, of Labdaria, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received afrin-nama.

Karamali Khan wd. Mahomed Khan Thebo, of Mehar Taluka, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama.

Babadur Khan wd. Pir Mahomed Thebo, of Mehar taluka, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama.

Kadirbaksh wd. Muso Khan Kathoro, of Mehar taluka, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama

Dostmahomed wd. Imambakhsh Thebo, of Mehar taluka for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama.

Karimbakhsh wd. Ali Mardan Khan Jatoi, of Mehar taluka, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama.

Kadirbakhsh wd. Jan Mahomed Narejo, of Mehar taluka, for assistance in closing the Lashari Bund, received an afrin-nama.

Mr. Jiriithdas Khanchand of Hyderabad, for plague services, received a lungi.

Mr. Shewaram Dulahdicomal of Khairpur, for having helped in closing breaches, received a lungi.

Usman Khan wd. Misri Khan Kalhon of Larkana, for assistance in closing breaches, received an afrin-nama.

Ghulam Mahomed wd. Mahomed Fazul Sangi of Larkana, for assistance rendered on the Shea Wah and Mir Wah, received an afrin-nama.

Ali Nawaz wd. Mir Mahomed Jaibani of Larkana, for assistance in closing a very large breach in the fourth mile of the Sukkur Canal, received an afrin-nama.

Khan Mahomed Vibar of Ratalero, for assistance in closing a very large breach in the fourth mile of the Sukkur Canal, received an afrin-nama.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL.

A FURTHER stage of the Forty Twa Medal was played yesterday morning, when Mr. H. G. W. Meikle qualified for the final. The play was against bogey, which has been reduced to 41, and the winner's card of three up was distinctly meritorious, He holed out in 39, a score which can only be done by consistent good play. Dr. Macdonald was one down, and Mr. E. C. Coombes, an improving golfer, also returned a similar card.

The best scores are as under:—

Mr. H. G. W. Meikle...	scr.	2	up
Dr. Macdonald	scr.	1	down
Mr. E. C. Coombs	5	1	"
Captain Barwick.....	4	2	"
Mr. C. Engel.....	3	2	"
M. J. Striven.....	scr.	3	"
Mr. M. Innesker.....	1	3	"
Mr. S Tomkins.....	3	3	"
Mr. E. W. Noble	3	3	"
Mr. D. K. Love	4	3	"

THE GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

AT Hansot, yesterday, the Karkun denied the statements made against him by Manibhai, and asserted that her boy had been insolent and threatening. The boy was twelve years of age. In answer to questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh he said that in the year before the famine the Talati received an urgent order from his superior officer to recover the balances of assessment due by the people. Property belonging to about thirty-two villagers of Obha had been attached for that purpose. Among the things attached were men and women's clothes, grain-foods, karab grass, bullocks, carts, etc. The clothes actually worn by the people were not touched. A certain quantity of food and grain was allowed for their personal wants, and only those cattle and agricultural implements were seized which could be of no more use to them. The people often complained that they had paid their dues in proportion to the output of the crops, and still they were harassed for further payments. In 1898-99 it happened that they carried away the produce by force without paying the Government dues. It was true that in some instances such a small quantity as one or two maunds of jowar had been attached. The ornaments of Mani, though offered voluntarily, were not attached, because they had no authority to seize a woman's ornaments. It was customary to return those articles which were not worth the amount of the balances due. There was no law sanctioning such a practice. No report was made to the Mahalkari about the return of property and ornaments to Mani, but an explanation was made to him by the two witnesses personally. There was a rule to attach property as far as possible in the presence of a "punch." In Mani's case they failed to get a "punch." The Karkun told the Talati that it was desirable to have a punch, but the latter thought that as the Patel of the village was present they could as well dispese with it. Generally the people did not sympathise with the Talaties and Karkuns, and whenever attempts were made to collect a "punch" they ran away and hampered officers in their work of attaching property. No report was made to the Mahalkari, about the boy having abused the Karkun, because, the witness said, by so doing, they would have been humiliated in the eyes of the public.

IT is unfortunate (says the "Chronicle"), that Mrs. Richard Chamberlain was unable to incorporate the following with her evidence before the Hospitals Commission. A private in a Scottish regiment was shot in the thigh, the bullet carrying with it into his body a sixpence from his pocket. In due course he was attended to by doctors of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who fished out the sixpence and presented it to him. "Come on, now," said the private, indignantly, "with the other 9s. 6d. I ken your ways."

MOSES AND HIS MISSION IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN RESEARCH.

MR. PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDAWALA, speaking on the above subject at the Blavatsky Lodge, delivered himself to the following effect:—

Classic Egypt is the land of mystery. Here dreamy sphinxes crouch and contemplate the plain. Pylons and pyramids stand at her gate, a forest of stones under a burning sky. Her genius of old was one for initiation and conservation. To propagate and to expand was none of her mission. Two diverse people lit their torches at her sanctuaries, the Greeks and the Israelites. The history of Israel claims attention for its monotheism and for its being the link between the East and the West. A universal religion for humanity was Israel's mission. A shifting populace had to be kneaded into a nation, to carry to future ages the sealed truth of One Supreme God.

The Hebrews were the product of an antique melange of the white with the black race ever on the move and the vast desert their home. See the caravans defile with the doleful and resigned steps of the camel, past green vases, rare fountains and slender palms. Whither? Moses will tell it to them. In the 12th Century B. C. Romesis II. sways the sceptre of Egypt. His son Prince Menphtoh has a companion in study by name Hosarsiph. He is son to Romesis' sister. This was Moses' name, says Monetho the historian, ere "Majestic from his lone abode," "Ambassador of heaven, the prophet trod." Philo the Jew, the Plato of his race cites this and Strabo bears him out. Egyptian babe, or the smiling Jewish boy hid in lotus leaves in a floating cradle, and trusted to the "scaly monsters of the Nile." One thing is certain that he is above all a child of the temple. Its columns have seen him grow, and bear the ephod the chalice and the censer on grand festal days. Small in stature, humble and pensive in look, he has eagle eyes, dark, piercing and disquieting in their depth. They call him the taciturn. Women fear the eye of this young levite, unfathomable like the grave, and his face of bronze impassible and unmoved. Future representative of the Eternal-masculine principle in religion—as Jesus is of the Eternal feminine divine Grace and perfect Love—they see in him an enemy of their sex.

One day he sees a defenceless Hebrew laid on by an Egyptian gendarme. He flies into a passion and kills the assailant. The crime committed leaves an indelible scar on his mind. He a priest of Osiris to be a felon and to be hauled up before the sacerdotal tribunal! He would rather banish himself and expiate. In the immensity of the desert, stands the sombre mass of Mt. Sinai, bare and savage in its solitary grandeur. Here stands a temple of Ethiopian origin, the resort of Arab and Shemite pilgrims for fasting and prayer. Its high-priest is a great sage by name Jethro. He betakes himself to this temple. With entire abnegation he offers his being as a holocaust to Osiris. In a vault of the temple he falls into a cataleptic sleep. When he awakes he is purged of the dark stain. The past is to him a slough. Egypt ceases to be his country. With this new era he is reborn, and calls himself Moses (the saved). He weds Sephora, the daughter of Jethro.

The true restorer of the cosmogony of Moses is a Frenchman, by name Fabre d'Olivet. Much in advance of his age, he was not understood by his contemporaries. A universal mind, he possessed at once the three faculties of intuition, analysis and synthesis, which render an intelligence transcendental. He was born on the Ganges in 1767. To initiate himself into the doctrines of the East he learnt Chinese, Arabic, Sanskrit and Hebrew. In 1815 he published his master-piece 'The Hebrew language restored."

A more recent author St. Yves d'Alveydre has published the "Mission of the Jews," inspired by the work of Olivet. A rigorously scientific method characterises these works and they throw a flood of light on the hidden sense of the Genesis. To illustrate —On a mass of Egyptian monuments is to be seen a crowned female figure, carrying in one hand the symbol of eternal life and in the other a sceptre with a lotus-flower, the symbol of initiation. This is the goddess Isis typifying the woman that is the female sex universally in a literal sense. Comparatively she personifies the whole of terrestrial Nature with all her conceptive powers. Superlatively she symbolises celestial and invisible Nature, the proper element of soul, and of spirit, or spiritual light intelligible of itself which alone confers initiation. What corresponds to Isis in the text of the Genesis, and in Judo-Christian intellectuality is Eve the eternal woman. This Eve is not only the wife of Adam she is even the spouse of God. She constitutes three-fourths of his essence. For the name of the eternal Jeve, improperly rendered into Jenovah, is composed of the prefix Jod and of the name of Eve. The high-priest of Jerusalem pronounced the divine name once a year letter by letter, Jod, He, van He.' The first expresses divine thought while the three letters of the name of Eve express (1) the three orders of nature (2) the three worlds in which the thought realises itself and consequently the cosmogonic, psychic and physical sciences, (3) the fourth shutting in its profound bosom the eternal-masculine and the eternal-feminine principles. Their indissoluble union makes up its potency and its mystery. This is what Moses, sworn enemy of an image of divinity, has figuratively consigned in the structure of the divine name. Thus veiled Nature lies hid in Judaic worship in the very name of God. Thus the wife of Adam, the curious, culpable, but charming woman reveals to us her profound affinities with Isis both earthly and divine. For another illustration take the Serpent who plays a conspicuous part having seduced mother Eve. Coiled in a circle the Serpent signifies universal life, as the hieroglyphics of India, Egypt and Greece teach us, whose magic agent is astral light. In a still more profound sense, it is the force which puts this life in movement, the attraction of self for self, in which Geoffrey Saint Hilaire sees the key to universal gravitation. The Greeks called it Eros Love, or Desire.

The Genesis recounts at once the evolution in time, and the creation in eternity, and it has the rough conciseness of the Semitic with the mathematical precision of the Egyptian genius. The style of recital recalls the figures, which line the interior of the tombs of kings, straight, stiff and severe shutting in their hard nudity on impenetrable mystery. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." And what were these heavens but the thought of time and of space without limit, where silence and void reigned? "And the breath of God move I on the surface of the deep." This breath, Ruh Elohim, indicates figuratively a movement towards expansion, El signifying expansive power and Hos (singular of Obim) Him one of the sacred names of divinity. In a hieroglyphic sense, it is the force opposed to darkness or obscurity, which is characterised by a compressive force. And what was born of this breath was Hur, light not physical, but spiritual, divine. Now the word Har (light) is the reverse of Ruh (breath), that is divine breath in returning upon itself created spiritual light.

As Moses is seated meditating in the dark silence of the cavern, there goes from out the depths of his conscience a voice vibrating like light which says, what the poet Browning puts out in Paracelsus,

"'Tis time
"New hopes should animate the world, new light
"Should dawn from new revealings to a race,
"Weighed down so long, forgotten so long."

Stirred by such promptings Moses sets to work. Menephtah his companion of younger days is now the Pharaoh. He is taken up in fighting the King of Libya, named Mermaion. No Egyptian army to hold it in check the Hebrew emigration goes on en masse. See the Beni-Israels on their way to Canaan, the promised land, ready to turn the Red Sea? Their chiefs have taught them the worship of one God. Is is with them a high, patriarchal tradition. When their wicked passions are roused, the instinct of polytheism so natural gets the upper hand in these violent men. Moses fights it with his draconion laws. With the advice of his father-in-law Jethro, the political constitution that Moses gave to his people was, that the most virtuous were selected as heads over every group of a thousand hundred, fifty and ten people. All the petty matters were to be judged by them, and those of consequence referred to him. The executive power was considered an emanation of judicial power and placed under the control of the priestly authority. Moses was not a patriot but a tamer of people. Israel was but a means and universal religion the aim. From the going out of Egypt to the death of Moses, the history of Israel is but a long duel between the prophet and his people. God is for him the Eternal Law, the immanent cause of beings and of phenomena. His thought admits of no intermediary between God and man. He takes care to teach that the Law is present to each one of us, that it addresses directly to our intelligence, to our hearts, and has no need of being interpreted. Moses is silent as to immortality. The philosophic legislator wanted to organise a free people who would accept no other yoke but that of the Law. Nations who admit the dogma of immortality easily resign themselves, it is said, to support injustice and tyranny, in the hope of a future reparation. His system of legislation can be summed up in four words Justice, Liberty, Responsibility, Solidarity. His system of philosophy is still more laconic, because it is shut up in the four letters which compose in Hebrew the name of Jehova (Yehu).

MAJOR C. M. WESTERN, R. A., Assistant Military Secretary, Madras Command, is near his promotion to a Colonelcy, and has therefore had the usual option of either refusing promotion, or giving up his Staff appointment. He has chosen the latter course, so will shortly return to regimental duty. It is not known yet who is to succeed him, but the appointment can only be held by a field officer. It may possibly go to Captain de Herries Smith, who is just back from Africa, and has a good chance of a Brevet.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

Urgency having been granted for the consideration of the payment of acting allowance to Mr. Sladen, while acting as Municipal Commissioner Mr. Bharbhaya said that Government had fixed Mr. Sladen's salary as acting Commissioner, at Rs. 2,500 per month. One month had already passed, but the salary could not be drawn until the Corporation had sanctioned. He therefore moved that the sum of Rs. 3,700 be allotted from surplus cash balance for the salary of Mr. Sladen during the period of his acting as Municipal Commissioner.

This was agreed to.

REPRESENTATIVE ON THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved the re-election as a member of the Joint Schools, Committee of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, who would otherwise retire at the end of the current year. He did not think they could find a better member than Mr. Ibrahim to watch the interests of the Primary Schools and especially of the Mahomedan schools in Bombay.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

THE IMPROVEMENT APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta the Corporation recorded a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that owing to Mr. Adams' departure and other causes it had been found impracticable so far to constitute the tribunal and appeal contemplated in Section 48 of the City Improvement Act.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Pasteur Institute of India wrote that as the present income of the Institute is not sufficient to meet the increasing expenditure he was desired by the Central Committee to request the Municipal Committee to contribute an annual subscription in aid of the Institute.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the Corporation reply that they were unable to comply with the request, without going into the vexed question as to whether the Institution should be self-supporting or not; he might say that the Corporation could not make a grant for institutions out-side the City of Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion which was adopted.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, the Corporation recorded a letter from the acting Secretary to Government intimating that the message of condolence sent by the Corporation on the occasion of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was laid before her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and that the Secretary of State for India has requested that her Majesty's appreciation of this expression of sympathy may be conveyed to the Corporation.

ELEPHANT SHED AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sanction was given to a grant of Rs. 3,078 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of providing a shed for the accommodation of the elephant offered by his Highness the Gaekwar as a present to the Victoria Gardens.

THE TRAMWAYS QUESTION.

THE CASE FOR THE PUBLIC.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the reports of the committees appointed to consider applications for permission to establish elect

ready to embrace. But though they were a miscellaneous body of men they were not to be carried away in that fashion and when a business matter was put before them they disposed of it in a business-like way. What was to be the action of the Corporation when the agreement fell in and the power of purchase became due. The power would come into operation in March, but the period of notice might embrace a series of months. Seven years ago when the power might have been exercised the Corporation did not think it wise to exercise it. It was not a question of ingratitude as somebody had said. He could not understand what ingratitude there could be in taking advantage of terms contained in a solemn agreement between parties. If they said to the Tramway Company: "You are making more profits than you anticipated, therefore, don't be ungrateful but give us a share of those profits," he did not say they would be acting like Shylock if they held up the bond. The question of what action the Corporation should take was, however, not easy to determine. He was not quite in favour of what Mr. Greaves called

MUNICIPALIZATION,

that was to say, the working of the tramways by the Corporation themselves. While he was not very diffident of the ability of the Corporation to do so, when the time came there was one consideration that made them hesitate to undertake such work themselves. A company managed a business to make a profit out of it, but if a Municipality worked it that powerful incentive was not present. In England and other places that system had proved to be a success, because there was a large leisured class who could afford to devote more time than our citizens can devote to public work, and that class could look after a municipal enterprise in a way that, perhaps, could not just now be expected of the Indian people. But while he said it would be an unsafe thing to undertake the work themselves; he did not for one moment go so far as had been laid down in what his friends said was an inspired article in that day's "Times of India." While he might be prepared to question the soundness of some of the writer's arguments and contentions, he only referred to them because the reputation not only of the Corporation but of the very able executive, which they had always been able to secure with the co-operation of Government was involved. They had to be grateful to Government for a series of Municipal Commissioners derived from the ablest officers they had in their services without exception. The writer of the "Times" article in referring to the success of the Company's management asked, "Is it so certain that competence, honesty and economy of management would have obtained if, during the last seven years, the tramway lines had been under municipal control. With our experience of municipal administration in Bombay we should say that it is not at all certain that the certainty lies the other way. "Did the Corporation see what that meant" The certainty was that they could not have managed.

Dr. Cowasjee: Honestly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: Dr. Cowasjee will let me take the newspapers' words in their proper order. "Competence, honesty and economy of management." He wondered if the "Times of India" had realised what that meant and upon whom that grave imputation rested. Did the writer realise that this imputation did not fall upon that body called the Corporation against whom, as a rule, there was nothing too bad to be hurled. This

IMPUTATION RESTED UPON THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE

at the head of which there has always been one of the ablest officers whom Government had been able to give them. By a special section of the Act the responsibility of the whole executive work was vested in the Municipal Commissioner. Supposing the Corporation had taken over the tramways the executive functions in respect of the management would have been carried out by the Municipal Commissioners and his subordinates. Sometimes in that Corporation the Municipal officers were severely attacked. The paper in which this article appeared had on more than one occasion spoken out in their defence, describing them as every thing that was good and honest. But by the irony of fate it was this very paper which had been the one consistent defender of the Municipal Executive for their competency and honesty that now turned round and attacked the Municipal officers for more than they had ever been attacked before. It was said the Municipal Executive would not have managed the tramways with competency. There perhaps they might bow their heads. That they would not have been managed with honesty; there he did not bow his head—(hear, hear)—for their executive officers were put as honest as any body of servants either belonging to Government, municipal institution or private company. In regard to economy of management there might be some advantage in a private company. But one of the first newspaper of this Presidency told them that they were not to depend upon their Municipal Commissioners for either competence or for honesty. Well, it would be new to those officers. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding to discuss the courses open to the Municipality in regard to the tramways, apart from direct working, Mr. Mehta said he was prepared to say that if the Tramway Company offered them reasonable terms he would welcome and give those terms the greatest consideration. But although the Tramway Company were fully aware of the discussion that had been going on in regard to this matter there had been absolutely no terms suggested to the Corporation or negotiations opened; but on the contrary, they had withdrawn, he would not say in resentment, the proposals previously placed before the Corporation. They had therefore to see if they could do something by which the city could participate in the profits of the concern. It was difficult to suppose that there would not be adventurous capitalists who would offer to take over a concern so profitable on reasonable terms. He was aware that India was not open to the advance of capital as were other parts of the world. It had always been a difficult problem for him to solve. Why English capital which went to such risky republics as those of South America should not find its way more easily to India where there was greater security and greater advantages. The difficulty was to induce people to look at the concern and see how profitable it was. In those circumstances the Committee were fortunate to receive

A PROPOSAL FROM MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.

The terms contained in their letter, though they were not all that the Committee would wish were, certainly calculated to be more advantageous to the city than the present terms between the Corporation and the Tramway Company. The most important feature was that after fifty years, though he had reason to believe that the period might be made shorter, the Corporation would become the owener of the tramway without the onerous liability of paying the average annual profits twenty-one times over besides the value of the stock. Though few of them would live to see it it would be a splendid legacy for this generation to leave to the future generations of the city. He must say one word of the great obligation the Corporation were under to the Commissioner for the spirit and determination he had displayed throughout in regard to this question. (Applause.) Besides the offer of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. they had the proposal of Mr. Gordon who was willing to proceed to England on payment of £300 to get up a syndicate to purchase the tramways. If the offer of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. were accepted it would not be necessary to get the sanction of Government to the raising of further loans, because the Corporation would assign their rights of purchase to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. In regard to the Tramway Company has idea of a reasonable offer was that the Corporation should be given a share of the annual profits over the first five per cent. In that case if after a certain period the Corporation decided to purchase the concern the Company should be entitled to a certain amount for good-will which should not exceed 50 per cent. of their capital; *i.e.*, for a hundred rupees share they should get Rs. 150. He, however, very greatly approved the offer of Messrs. Killick Nixon —(hear hear)—and if they would make a firm offer on the terms stated he would be disposed to close with it. If the Corporation left the matter entirely often and asked them to search for a company or syndicate and they were not certain that when they brought proposals they would be accepted by the Corporation they would be very much hampered. On the other hand if they bound themselves to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company and they failed to float a company the Corporation would have no time left to search for other offers. It was this difficulty that led the Committee to recommend the employment of Mr. Gordon so that in the case of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company's failure to make a firm offer they might have other offers. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, he might say, felt almost certain from the advices they had received from England that they would be able to carry the matter through. He believed they were prepared to shorten the period of the agreement from fifty to something like forty or forty-two years. They had therefore to consider whether they would accept their offer or leave it open and employ Mr. Gordon to see if he could do anything by proceeding personally to England, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. were prepared to pay for the tramways whatever sum was required under the Act but at the same time they wanted a concession for the supply of electric light and power. He therefore moved that the report on the application for permission to establish electric stations and lay down plant, etc., for the supply of electric light power to the city be for the present recorded. That the report of the Committee on the tramway question be approved and adopted and a copy forwarded to the Commissioner with the request that he will give immediate effect to the recommendations and report the result as soon as known with his own opinions on the subject and that the President address Government, if necessary, with a suggestion for increasing the Corporation's borrowing powers.

Mr. Damodhar Vithuldas seconded the motion.

Mr. Manmohandas did not think that the appointment of Mr. Gordon was advisable. If he died not succeed the £ 300 would be lost.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the very able manner in which Mr. Mehta had placed the whole question before the Corporation and the very excellent report of the Committee which had been working on the question for a number of months deserved the highest appreciation. In his humble judgment however the Committee might have avoided the question in regard to Mr. Gordon. This was the weak point in their armour and if that had been omitted from the recommendations the report would have been very much stronger. He therefore proposed as an amendment that this recommendation be deleted.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in reply to Mr. Greaves, said he wanted to see what was the wish of the Corporation on this point. It might be that he would accept the amendment.

Mr. K. N. Wadia then moved the adjournment of the debate as a good many of the members wanted to consider all the points brought forward by Mr. Mehta.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned until Thursday next.

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	135401	123307	260708
Central Provinces	...	76128	76128
Berar	6127	22867	28994
Ajmere-Merwara...	...	245	245
Total British Provinces ..	141528	224547	366375
Native States.			
Rajputana States	3511	1587	5118
Central India States	536	2358	2894
Hyderabad	2401	3802	6303
Baroda	6339	10063	16402
Bombay Native States..	19659	7263	36922
Punjab Native States	...	...	...
Central Provinces Feudatory States.	950	990	1940
Total Native States ...	33516	26063	59179
Grand Total ..	175044	250610	425654

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	139604	100175	239579*	— 21329
Central Provinces	...	50036	50036	— 26092
Berar	1643	10137	11780	— 17214
Ajmere-Merwara	...	...	—	— 245
Total British Provinces ...	140847	160348	301195	— 64880
Native States.				
ajputana States	3262	1695	4957	— 161
Central India States	...	1682	1682	— 1212
Hyderabad	2499	2832	5331	— 772
Baroda	6236	7929	14235	— 2167
Bombay Native States ...	2555	703	12258	— 14664
Punjab Native States ...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces Feudatory States	240	111	357	— 1583
Total Native States ...	21868	17152	39020	— 20559
Grand Total ...	16.715	177500	340215	— 85439

* Figures for Ahmednager, Nasik and Surat are incomplete

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs winners (selling races excepted, after November 10, a noon, 5lbs, twice or once of 500 sovs 10lbs., extra second to receive 100 sovs; entrance 5 sovs, the only liability, if forfeit, be declared by Tuesday next, 10 sovs in addition if not then struck out, or 25 sovs for starters. Cup Course (one mile and six furlongs). (55 subs.)

Mr. B Gottschalk's Lexicon, by Theologian—Lock Linnie, 3yrs, 7st.....Heppell 1
Mr. G Edward's Santoi, by Queen' Birthday—Merry Wife, 3yrs 8st 11lb.....Cannon 2
Sir J Blundell Maple's Aquascutum, by Childwick—Cullercoats, 3yrs, 7st 9lbs.....Loates 3
Mrs McAuliffe's Glenart, 7st 4lbs 4yrs.....0
Mr L Neumann's Clarehaven, 4yrs, 7st 4lbs.....0
Mr J W Bronrick's Irish Ivy, 4yrs, 9st 3lbs.....0
Lord W Beresford's Jolly Tar, 4yrs, 8st 5lbs.....0
Mr H C Whites Old Clo, aged, 7st 5 lbs.....0
Mr H C Whites Skopos, 4yrs, 7st 9lbs.....0
Sir E Vincents Syeria, 6yrs, 7st .. 6lbs.....0
Mr A Stedalls First Principal 3yrs, 7st 5lbs.....0
Mr W B Purefoy's Blumenau, 5yrs 8st.....0
Mr T Mason's Admiral Drake, 4yrs 6st 12lbs.....0
Mr G Blackwells Ardmore, 3yrs 6st 10lrs.....0
Prince Soltykoffs South Australian, aged, 6st 10lbs.....0
Mr Reid Walker's Hedera, 3yrs 6st 7lbs.....0
Mr Fairies Parquetry 3yrs 6st 5 lbs.....0
Mr Stratherns Designer, 4yrs, 6st 4lbs.....0

(Winner trained by J. Cannon.)

Betting: 40 to 1 against Lexicon, 100 to 9 Santoi, 6 to 1 Aquascutum.

Won by a short head; three lengths between second and third.—"Asian"

"ROBBERY UNDER ARMS" UP TO DATE.

A RECORD of bushranging crime with quite a Rolph Boldrewood flavour about it is that which the "Daily News" quotes from a Sydney evening paper touching the career of two brothers—Jimmy and Joe Governor by name—known locally as the "Black Outlaws," who until recently had defied the whole country-side and hundreds of policefor the best part of three months. The total list of crimes attributed to the Governor brothers during the period named is a truly formidable one. Nine people have been brutally murdered; three have been seriously wounded. During their wanderings twenty huts have been stuck up and robbed, one homestead burnt, with all its contents, and on four occasions they have been guilty of highway robbery under arms. Nine horses have at different times been stolen by them, five Winchester rifles and two guns, several quantities of ammunition, some £34 in money, and in fourteen instances rations have been "commandeered." On four occasions the robbers left behind them notes for the police, couched n an abusive or satirical vein.

On seven different occasions encounters have taken place between the pursued and their pursuers. On July 22 some civilians met the outlaws, and fired several shots at them, at Rocky Holes, near Diligah. On July 31 they were again surprised by a man, who tried to get a shot at them while they were roasting the leg of a sheep at Spicer's Creek, but seeing him, they ran away. The police came upon them while they were preparing a meal at Ghoolendadi on August 9, but they evidently saw the police first, for the latter only found a recently-abandoned fire, with billy-can, meat, &c., cooking upon it. On the following day a search party got near enough to fire at them near Baan Baa, but without effect. On August 13, a party of civilians rode within eighty yards of them, on the opposite bank of Middle Creek, but at first mistook them for trackers. Sub-inspector Morrow's party overtook the fugitives on August 15, when shots were exchanged without result.

In the interests of romance it is perhaps regrettable to learn that these adventurous ruffians have now been caught and shot; but this is probably not the local view of the matter.

MR. L. W. Hartley has been appointed to do duty as Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., on return from leave, acts as Commissioner of the Southern Division.

THE services of the Rev. J. A. R. Brookes have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MR. H. C. R. JOHN, Executive Engineer, on return from leave, becomes Executive Engineer, Satara District.

MR. W. W. DREW, I.C.S., Collector of Bijapur, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 4th instant, or subsequently.

Captain J. C. Sutherland, I.S.C., has been appointed Chief Executive Plague Officer in Poona City, Cantonment, and Suburban Municipality, from the 3rd October.

MR. G. Mc.Harrison, Relief Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, the separate charge of the relief operations having been abolished.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A NOTABLE CASE.

REMOVING A COURT RECORD.

THERE has just been decided in the Sessions Court a case which has been engaging the attention of the Hon Mr. Aston, District and Sessions Judge of Poona, for more than two months. The hearing has occupied about forty sittings and has involved the examination of a number of court records and witnesses. In concluding his remarks the learned Judge said:—

From the outline of the main contentions on either side it becomes at once apparent that it is important to ascertain the circumstances under which the forgery of document E (the razinama) was discovered, and the conduct of Jugdevappa and of Aurangabadkar and the other two accused in respect of the missing two razinamas is also material. The record in suit 7039, 1897, has been produced and proved, my conclusions arrived at upon consideration of all the evidence on both sides, and the contention and arguments raised by both sides may now be summarised.

The manner in which the existence of the forgery was disclosed throws grave suspicion upon accused No. 3, whilst Jugdevappa appears to have done all that could be expected of a man actuated by a bona fide desire to have the truth discovered.

The manner in which document A 37 was produced and used throws suspicion upon accused 3. The certified copy obtained by Jugdevappa on 25th July 1897 of the rajinama in the suit 2 of 1891 bears intrinsic evidence that it was not copied from E.

It has not been shown that the terms of the razinama and the history given by Vittal Pandurang of the arbitration and the results in 1890, are inconsistent with any record or document proved in this trial, though they may be treated as inconsistent with the terms of document A 37.

There is ample reason now to treat Vittal Pandurang's narrative as substantially true, allowance being made for defective memory of a witness of advanced age who is speaking to the events of 1891. And there is no reason now to doubt the genuineness of the Receipt V or the veracity of the witnesses who support it.

The record in suit of 1890 was removed to the house of Acc. 1 and 2 between the 8th and 24th August in order that the genuine razinama might be removed and a forgery substituted, and it was removed and the forgery E was substituted by Acc. 3 with the connivence and co-operation of Act 1 and 2. The record with the forged substitute E was then returned to the Court Records with the aid of Acc. 1 and 2 who at the instigation of Acc. 3 had intentionally cooperated in committing the theft from the Record Room.

Exhibit 94 A is undoubtedly a forgery. If the signature of Mr. Compton is genuine, which it appears to be, the forgery was concocted by cutting off from a genuine document a paper with this signature and gumming it artfully to the paper upon which a writing was forged. The razinama of 1861 was not stolen by any confederate of Jugdevappa, but appears to have been stolen after 31st March 1897 by confederates of accused 3. The efforts of Jugdevappa to have the truth discovered in the civil suit and the efforts of Mr. Pratt in 1897 to discover the truth were baffled because certain pleaders in Sholapure and the accused one and two, officers of the District Court, and accused three had joined in a conspiracy of criminal silence and active falsehood to suppress facts in their knowledge which if divulged would have led to the truth being discovered. It remains unexplained the absence of certain characteristics of a genuine certified copy issued from the District Court, characteristic which must be well known to court officers handling certified copies from day to day was not brought to notice when the razinama was first produced in the court of the Sub Judge at Sholapur. The bookbinder in my office appears to have been tampered with between 27th and 29th October, the accused being on bail. The truth about the razinama came to be discovered because of the disclosure made by witness Julgapulka to Mr. Pratt after accused 2 had been allowed to retire on pension in June, 1899, when Mr. Pratt had been making further efforts to ascertain the truth. This disclosure led to the police investigation by Mr. Brewin, in which after further disclosures by Pleader Shah and others, witness Narhar Acc. 1, made his confession before the Magistrate.

No adequate motive is apparent for disbelieving the evidence of Pleader Shah and Julgapulka and Narhar, and their evidence is in accord with all the probabilities arising from the circumstantial evidence in the case as adduced at this trial and with the confessions of accused 1 which I believe, to be voluntary, and in the main true, except where he endeavours to make his narrative exonerate accused 2, his pensioned father-in-law, for reasons sufficiently obvious. The information noted upon the margin of another document was I believe written by accused 3 at the house of accused 1 and 2, where he was given access to the old record by both accused 1 and 2. I do not treat this document by itself as connecting accused 2, rather than accused 1 with accused 3 access to old records at the said house where the first two accused live together. The mode of entry of payment for a hundi Rs. 100 handed to accused 2 by accused 3 on 23rd August 1897, taken with the denial of accused 2 that he had any such dealings with accused 3 is suspicious and must be taken with the rest of the evidence which is ample even without taking the matter into consideration. It is quite possible that accused 1 and 2 were in other ways paid more than this sum for their aid in committing this theft.

There was evidently a conspiracy to steal the razinama in suit 2 of 1861 in which after instigation by accused 3, the accused 1 and 2 engaged with accused 3, and all three intentionally co-operated in committing that theft from the record room. In pursuance of that conspiracy the record was removed to the house of accused 1 and 2 where it was kept by accused 1 and 2 for the purpose of getting a copy made in order that a forgery should be made from the copy, it being dangerous for accused 1 and 2 to alter original or get their custody before the forgery was substituted as the record might at any time be wanted. When the forgery was ready the accused 3 was allowed to take out the original which was probably destroyed.

This explained the differences between Q. and E, the latter having been made from a dictated copy and the former from the original by sight.

All the three accused intentionally co-operated in committing the theft of the original, but the charge is against accused 1 alone for the actual theft in a building; against accused 2 for abetment thereof section 380—109; and against accused 3 abetment thereof section 380—109, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

In passing sentence I considerd accused 3 the chief offender. The guilt of accused 2 from his position in the office was greater than that of accused 1, but I take into consideration his age.

Mr. Brewin has rendered a great service by his successful police investigation,

FINDING.

"The Court agreeing with one assessor and disagreeing with the two others finds that the accused Rungo Hanmant is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he committed theft in a building of a document recorded in suit 2 of 1890 in the record of the District Court, Sholapur, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code and that accused No. 2 Syamirao Ramchandra is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he engaged in a conspiracy with accused 1 and 3 to commit the said theft in pursuance of which the said theft in a building was committed, and in consequence of which abetment the offence of theft under Section 380 I. P. Code was committed, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 380, 109 of the Indian Penal Code and that accused No. 3, Sakharam Tatya Aurangabadkar is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he abetted the said offence of theft in a building and in consequence of his abetment the said theft under section 380 I. P. Code was committed, and has thereby committed an offence under section 380, 109, Indian Penal Code. All the offences aforesaid having been committed at Sholapure in the month of August 1897, the Court directs that accused No. 1 Rungo Hanmant suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years, that accused No. 2 Syamrao Ramchandra, suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and that accused No. 3 Sakha Tatya Aurangabadkar suffer rigorous imprisonment for four years and pay a fine of rupees two thousand or suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. The trial of the charge under section 411 I. P. Code against accused No. 3 is stayed "Deccan Her ald."

THE Thibetan Mission to Russia recalls the last attempt made, sixteen years ago, to open a free trade route between India and the last of the hermit kingdoms. A conference was held between the late Mr. Coleman Macaulay, on behalf of the Government of India, and a representative of the Thibetan Government, the result of which was that Mr. Macaulay was entrusted with the conduct of a Commercial Mission to Lhassa. The Pekin authorities granted the necessary passport, but they immediately sent secret orders to Thibet to obstruct the Mission, for when the British envoy and his following appeared on the frontier they found themselves opposed by an armed force who refused to allow them to cross the border. Parleying followed; the Mission had to return without accomplishing its object, and as a recompense China ceded us some territory on the Burma side. Then followed a Thibetan invasion of Sikkim, the little campaign there, in 1888, costing the Indian Treasury a million sterling. The invaders were driven out, and since that time a British Resident, with a guard of British Indian troops, has been established in Sikkim, whose people, like the Thibetan, are a Mongolian race, and speak the Thibetan language. Very considerable all-round progress has been made of late years in this little principality.

TYPHOON IN CHINA.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

WHEN the north black cone was hoisted at Hongkong on November 9 and the Observatory notice stated that a gale was to be expected everybody expected something in the nature of a blow, but nothing of so disastrous a character as the typhoon which passed over the Colony. Worse gales have been experienced in the Colony, so far as wind force is concerned, but few records can show the sudden lull and change of wind which took place early this morning and wrought such havoc.

KOWLOON.

Kowloon, so far as we have been able to ascertain, suffered more than Hongkong. The Peninsula was fully exposed to the wind during the height of the storm and hence an immense amount of damage resulted.

The troops fared badly indeed. The whole of the temporary matshed barracks with one or two trifling exceptions, collapsed completely and the men inhabiting them were driven to seek refuge from wind and rain wherever they could. As for the tents, they went at once and the camping grounds presented a very sorry spectacle this morning, with men, both Indian and European, poking about in the vain endeavour to save something from the general wreck.

The trees suffered too, and along all the roads they are to be seen uprooted or with branches stripped. An immense amount of damage has been done in this connection, that is will take years to repair.

The European houses did not suffer to such a great extent. In Yau-ma-ti several of the older Chinese houses collapsed completely, others lost their roofs or suffered other damage. The houses in course of erection suffered severely, however. A new block, near the Torpedo Depot has been laid practically in ruins, the upper portions of the walls being blown down and the whole of the structure being so badly cracked and damaged that the rebuilding of the whole block will be necessary. On Cameron Road is the new building in course of erection for the Telephone Exchange. The upper storey of this has been completely blown down and the rest of the building severely shaken. The new godowns to the south of the Police Basin have had their front blown in and have suffered other damage. The houses in course of erection on the garden belonging to the late Mr. Holmes have been damaged as also has the new block at the corner of Garden Road, belonging to Mr. Ruttonjee. The old Military Hospital at Whitfield Barracks has been completely unroofed. Everywhere signs of the devastating character of the storm are to be seen and one can hardly walk fifty yards without coming upon some fresh scene of destruction.

The shipping on Kowloon side has suffered severely. Several junks are ashore in Hunghom Bay and the loss of a launch at Hunghom Docks is reported. The worst damage was done, however, on the Yau-ma-ti side of the Peninsula. From the Police Pier at Tsim-tsat-tsui up to Mong-kok-tsui is one mass of wreckage, launches, lighters junks and sampans having been dashed ashore and knocked into matchwood. The loss of life must have been appalling but, so far, it is impossible to estimate the numbers of the drowned.

DEATH OF SERGEANT DUNCAN.

In the angle formed by the Torpedo Depot camber a horrible scene of destruction was witnessed early the other day. Junk after junk and sampan after sampan came ashore here and the Depot staff were busily engaged in the work of rescue. To them many a Chinese man, woman and child owes his or her life. Foremost in the humane work was Sergeant Duncan, of the Naval Yard Police. He had succeeded in rescuing a number of the unfortunate junk people, when a boat containing two women came upon the camber wall. The women were too paralysed with fear to help themselves, so the gallant Sergeant, seizing a line, sprang into the boat as it was tossed hither and thither on the crests of the waves. Even then the women refused to move and amass of wreckage colliding with the boat knocked the Sergeant overboard. His comrades threw him a rope which he succeeded in grasping, when he became entangled in a mass of floating wreckage, was probably crushed or stunned and sank. So far as we can learn his body has not yet been recovered. Sergeant Duncan was a native of Edinburgh, was about 35 years of age and was unmarried. He had served for a number of years in the Naval Police, had left the service and rejoined only three months ago.

The rescue of the crew of the sinking Sandpiper by the destroyer Otter turns out to have been a more daring piece of work than was at first apparent, in so much as the destroyer actually "went alongside" the distressed vessel no less than four times in order to save the crew.

THE PLUCKY LITTLE OTTER.

When the blow was at its hardest from the westward the warships anchored off the Torpedo Depot at Kowloon were in grievous plight. The Wivern, Firebrand, Sweed and Sandpiper were dragging, and it looked as though one and all must drift ashore, when their crews would have had but a poor chance of safety in the furious sea then running, particularly as it is reported that the water, for some fifty yards from the shore, was strewn with a grinding, churning mass of wreckage in which a man's life would be crushed out in an instant. Those on shore saw the perilous position of the ships but could do nothing to help them beyond standing by with lifelines and buoys to render any possible assistance if the vessels came ashore—a very faint hope indeed in face of the amount of wreckage floating about. The dragging vessels fired distress signals and one or two displayed pennants at half mast. The little Sandpiper was in the worst case as she was rapidly filling and could evidently not float for many minutes. Then, creeping out of the spume and spindrift from the direction of Hongkong came the tiny form of the "Otter. She was rolling gunwale under shipping big green seas continually, and as she dived into the heavy waves her whirling propellers could now and again be seen in the smother of spray at her stern. Nobody watching from the shore believed that the gallant little vessel could thread her way through the cluster of ships and the wreckage with safety, but she was in the skilful hands of Lieutenant and Commander Wilkin, a man who has already earned one D.S.O., and she succeeded. She was beautifully handled, dodging hither and thither, now taking a sudden sheer to port to clear a floating spar that meant destruction and then as quickly avoiding some equally dangerous obstacle to starboard. Some hour or other, (our representative, who watched the whole affair, cannot say how, for the spray and spume was too thick to allow of details being observed,) the whole of the crew of the "Sandpiper," with one exception, were safely got on board, and the "Otter," her work of rescue accomplished, steamed into the mist like a long white ghost. The drowned man was one of the armourer's crew, of the name of Bedford. Lieut. Commander Wilkin and the "Otters" generally deserve the greatest credit for their plucky act. All who have the least knowledge of the frail construction of the modern destroyer will appreciate the danger envolved in it.

EASTERN DESTRUCTION.

A three masted American schooner went aground opposite Arsenal Street. It will probably get afloat again without very serious damage.

A sampan went down quite close to the Praya wall. There were three on board and two of them managed to get to the shore. The master, however was drowned.

A matshed collapsed in Hollywood Road, taking with it a tremendous heap of telegraph or telephone and electric wires.

A whole host of junks, cargo-boats, sampans, etc., came to grief in the Causeway Bay. Many were damaged and quite broken up besides large numbers which sank. Kerosine tins were floating about the Bay wholesale.

The building in which the Chop Yik fire occurred some twelve months ago was again the scene of destruction. Part of the old building was still up, and some coolie quarters were still in existence. The roof of this latter place was lifted off on to the road. Before coming to earth it was reported that it hit some Chinamen, killing three.

Another building in course of construction which caught the force of the typhoon was the New Wesleyan Soldier's and Sailor's Home. It is situated at the corner of Arsenal Street and the Praya and the whole corner of the building and a heap of scaffolding was torn down. No lives were lost.

Some houses in course of erection suffered severely at the hands of the typhoon, situate at the corners of Nullah Lane and Praya East.

IN THE WEST.

The damage done in the western portion of the Colony has been most terrific.

A Chinese building in course of erection just a little to the West of the Harbour Master's Office and comprising a good example in section of the Chinese method of filling in walls and covering the lot with an exterior show of brickwork, collapsed "in toto," causing the death of one Indian watchman and two Chinamen. The victims were afterwards with great difficulty extricated by a body of the Police.

The biggest collapse however was the one which took place at Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Queen's Road Central. The two first numbers had been already partly demolished for repairs while the third was minus the ground floor. The whole fell in with a loud crash at six o'clock, burying a large number of people, the exact number being still unknown. The latest report said 9 killed and four injured.

THE "SANDPIPER."

Peculiarly distressing circumstances attend the foundering of Sandpiper. The majority of the crew were time expired men and were to proceed to England in January. Their savings were consequently large and in many cases amounted to four figures. Besides money they had in many cases, boxes of curios, and presents of silk and other goods intended for their relations. These were all stowed away in their lockers, which were lost long before the boat went down, having been swept overboard by the seas which broke over the boat. In one or two instances the lockers were recovered—empty. The death of seaman Bedford was particularly heart-rending. It seems that the poor fellow, with lifebelt on was too late in attempting the leap from the Sandpiper to the Otter and while hesitating at the last moment was thrown into the water. The Otter's bow prancing wildly amongst the waves came down upon the man's neck, nearly severing the head from the body.

H. M. S. "WATERWITCH."

The Waterwitch had anything but a pleasant time during the typhoon. On several occasions she had great difficulty in clearing the Tamar as the latter surged hither and thither in the squalls, while floating wreckage also gave a deal of trouble. During the night a waterlogged junk drifted down upon the Waterwitch's moorings and sank there and several times, as she swung to wind and sea, the little vessel passed right over the masts of the sunken wreck, but luckily without receiving any damage.

A STEAM PINNACE LOST.

The steam pinnace of the American gunboat Don Juan d' Austria was unable to reach the ship on Friday night, so she took refuge under the lee of the Kowloon Godowns. When the wind suddenly shifted on Saturday morning she was caught on a lee shore, and being unable to steam to a place of safety was quickly pounded to matchwood against the praya wall. Her crew escaped.

DAMAGE TO WAR DEPARTMENT PROPERTY AT KOWLOON.

An inspection of the military camping ground revealed a woeful sight, although giving but a slight idea of what the sufferings of the Indian and European soldiers must have been, particularly in the case of the patients in the Whitfield Barracks Hospital. Besides the ordinary stone structures there were three temporary matshed hospitals, two of which had their full complement of patients. Happily these were all in the convalescent stage, otherwise there would have been a serious loss of life. As it was several patients had their legs broken, besides sustaining other severe injuries, before they were rescued from the entangled mass of bamboo poles, matting and hospital furniture. One man of the Hongkong Regiment who had been in a dangerous condition for some time died during the early hours of Saturday, death being doubtless the result of shock. Altogether 72 matshed structures have been blown to the ground, and it is estimated that the actual damage to War Department matsheds alone will amount to approximately 40,000 dols. The cost of possible repairs will add 10,000 dols. to the military typhoon bill of 1900.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—John Edward Neale, M.I.E.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs, Great Indian Peninsular State Railway, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved telegraphic train signalling instrument. Claus Peter Carl Muhl, manager of Mysore Mill, and James Beaty Forster, senior partner of Forster and Co., chemists, both of Bangalore City, for improvements in life-saving apparatus. William Walter Lean, Lieut.-Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of Cawnpore, N.-W. P., in British India, for a new or improved clasp or fastening. William Morris Mordey, electrical engineer, of 82, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, and Guy Carey Fricker, electrical engineer, of 149, Fleet Street, London, for improvements in electricity meters. John Hutton Wallace, farmer, of the Brake, Strathkinness, R. S. O. Fife, North Britain, for a rope or strap grip for snatfling horses, also applicable for other purposes. Henry Braby, Consulting Engineer, and Charles Courts, merchant, both of Ayr, Queensland, for an improved wind motor. Charles Cornelius Paltridge, Civil Servant, of Cheltenham Street, Malvern-South Australia, for an improved process for treating paper whereby it is rendered fit for receiving press copy impressions without necessitating the subsequent application of moisture thereto. Edwin West and Co., Ld., manufacturers, and Leonard Renaud West, Secretary of Limited Company, both of the Mounts Factory, in the county of Northampton, England, for improvements in leggings or gaiters. Awdajee Radhujee Hadwale, cultivator, care of Allimahomed Fazulbhoy, merchant, 203, Khoja Moholla, Bombay, for improvements in machines for treating aloe and other fibres. David Smith, assistant to Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, iron founders, etc., of Byculla Iron Works, Bombay, in British India, for improvements in furnaces and in steam cocks applicable thereto, and for other purposes. James Begg, tea planter, of the Hoolungooroe Tea Estate, Assam, in British India for a rotary leaf spreader and arrangement for withering tea leaf and the like.

MISRULE IN ARMENIA.

RECRUDESCENCE OF ABUSES.

WRITING under date of Nov. 8th, Reuter's Agent at Constantinople says:

A letter from Bitlis describes the situation of the Armenians in that Province as deplorable. The unfortunate people are exposed to every sort of persecution and oppression, their very existance being rendered precarious by the exactions of the authorities, seconded by the Kurdish chiefs. The letter enumerates a number of grievances of the Christian peasants. Thus Armenian agriculturists who contributed most largely to the foundation of the agricultural banks have the greatest difficulty in obtaining loans, however trifling. They are compelled to mortgage their property, live stock, and furniture to the value of at least five times the amount of the advance, and if they are unable to pay within the specified limit the bank at once forecloses. Under the corvee regulations every Armenian male adult is obliged to work in the repair of the roads in his district, or to pay an annual exemption tax of twelve piastres. The authorities not only forcibly collect the tax, but compel the Armenians to work as well. In many cases the authorities exaggerate the number of adults liable to be taxed, and have to be bribed to reduce it to the proper figure. Similarly, twhere carts and cattle are requisitioned for Government service the agents invariably demand double the quantity to which they are entitled, and

EXTORT BRIBES

to reduce the amount.

In the course of the last few months the Governor of Mush has compelled Armenian workmen to labour without pay on the construction of three large buildings in different villages intended for Government offices, and as if their free services were not enough, they were compelled to supply the wood required for the building. The same means were adopted for the erection of a mosque and minaret at Hadji Cherif. A telegraph office was built by this same system at Mush, the Armenian peasants of the nighbouring villages being not only required to supply labour and materials gratuitously, but also to contribute money towards the expenses, each village being obliged to subscribe between three hundred and five hundred piastres.

Lately Kurds and Turks have established themselves in Armenian villages in Mush and the neighbouring districts, and treat the inhabitants as serfs, compelling them to do all the work on the properties they have seized, barely allowing them sufficient to subsist upon. In some districts detachments of mounted troops are going from village to village, ostensibly to collect taxes. Not only do they make the villagers feed them and their horses, but they help themselves, whenever opportunity occurs to sheep and provisions. The result of all this persecution is that many Armenians seek relief by embracing Mohammedanism. The forced conversions are chiefly among Armenian girls, numbers of whom are compelled to enter Turkish harems.

"JACKO," the regimental pet monkey of the C. I. V.'s has gone to Regent's Park.

QUITE a number

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE old order is always changing behind the footlights, and, as an actor who has been on the stage for twenty years, Mr. Frederick Kerr can give a most interesting comparison between past and present. The part of Mr. Daventry, for instance, which he is now playing at the Royalty, has given him the opportunity of helping to dispel the old idea that a comedian was incapable of serious work. Since his return from America, where he played with Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates," Mr. Kerr has been taking a holiday. He has played in nearly every theatre in London at one time or another. He recited at Drury Lane in the summer for the Ottawa Fire Benefit, but there is only one thing he dislikes more than reciting himself, and that is listening to other people so doing.

Mr. Kerr—whose real name, by the way, is Frederick Keen—is descended on his mother's side from one of the celebrated three Miss Gunnings, beauties of Georgian days, and, oddly enough, one of his best and favourite parts in "The Tyranny of Tears" was that of a Mr. Gunning. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are about to move away from their London flat to a delightful home in Surry. They have two very pretty little children.

Under the ambitious title "Three Centuries of English Song," Madame Bertha Moore gave her very first lecture on any platform at St Andrew's last week. Madame Moore, who is the sister of Miss Eva Moore, touches on the history of English music from the time of the mediæval minstrels, and illustrates her lecture with her own sweet soprano voice, beginning with a thirteenth century part song and ending with "Swallow! Swallow!" Sir Arthur Sullivan's latest. Her accompanist is Mr. Algernon Lindo, brother of the actor, Frank Lindo, whose name has been much to the front lately in connection with the newly-formed O. P. Club.

In the course of her lectures Madame Bertha Moore tells the story of "My Pretty Jane," one of the favourite songs of poor Sims Reeves. The words were written by Fitzball, and the music composed by Sir Henry Bishop. On reading the lines a second time they struck Fitzball as poor, and he tossed them on one side in disgust. A few days afterwards Sir Henry Bishop wanted his song in a great hurry. Fitzball was not at home, so Sir Henry hunted his rooms and ultimately discovered "Pretty Jane" at the bottom of the waste-paper basket. Without saying a word to Fitball he gave the MS. to the tenor who had promised to try the song, and its success was assured before the end of the first verse. "My Pretty Jane" was first sung at Vauxall—perhaps on the night when poor old Joe Sedley almost proposed to Becky Sharpe!

Whether Mr. Albert Chevalier "knocks 'em in the Old Kent Road" in the provinces, or sings the wonders of Mafeking night at the Queen's Hall, he is always accompanied by Mr. Alfred H. West. It requires sympathy, closest attention—in short, intuition—to play the songs of our only coster. Mr. West follows the artist without looking away from the keyboard; he seems to feel instinctively the tiny pause that gives weight to a word, or the little rush that sweeps Mr. Chevalier into one of his inimitable dances. The Queen's Hall recitals have just started again for the winter season, but with a difference. Mr. Chevalier has a new set of impersonations; Mr. West is playing a couple of classical solos, and there is only one other artiste, Madame Lilian Eldee, in the programme.

Mr. West is a Devonshire man, and spent the first twenty years of his life in Plymouth. But he was too ambitious to stay in such a small place, so, at the end of one of his terms—for he taught music in those days—he collected all his fees, said good-bye to a host of discouraging friends and came to London, where he only knew half-a-dozen people at the most, with all his worldly wealth in one pocket. Then he played, taught, and composed, with unflagging energy and determination. His first acquaintance with Mr. Chevalier followed a casual meeting in clubland. A few months later he made friends with Mr. Chevalier's brother, who asked him to "come round" to their house some Sunday evening. That was seven years ago, and Mr. West has been "coming round" ever since.

Mr. Alfred West toured with Mr. Chevalier through the United States, but he says it was such a "hustle" and rush from the minute they stepped on Broadway that he arrived in England again with the feeling of a man who had been whirled through space, with brief pauses for entertainments. Mr. West is a hard worker and a perpetual smoker. His friends call him absent-minded, and a Yankee interviewer seized upon this idea to "write him up." He told a story of Mr. West strolling to the theatre one night where he was to play, in a drenching rain storm. Just as he reached the stage-door he suddenly noticed the heavy drops falling from his limp hat brim. "Oh, it's raining!" said the absent-minded musician, "I'll go back to my hotel for an umbrella!"

Mr. Thomas Whiffen is a young New York baritone who has just arrived in London to play the lover in the "Casino Girl," at the Shaftesbury. His name is fairly well known in America, for his father was the original "Major-General" of "Pinafore" in the States. Thomas Whiffen senior started his career in light opera in England and was afterwards popular in serious American drama, while his son has reversed the position, having come out, a few years ago, in serious drama in the States, and now playing comic opera in London. Mr. Whiffen has been many times in England but he has never played here before. He is singing an up-to-date, rattling song in the first act at the Shaftesbury, called "The Automobile Girl."

Any owner of a peculiar coin, whether it be ancient or modern, should promptly take it to the Egyptian Hall and test the so-called thought reading of Madame Valadon. She is blindfolded, and sits on a small platform—like a golden model table—while her husband Mr. Paul Valadon, simply touches and looks for a couple of records at coins given into his hand by members of the audience. Then, without a word being spoken, Madame Valadon proclaims their metal value and date. It is an exceedingly clever trick. Mr. Valadon himself, who comes from Cologne, has a gift for coining, but of a different sort. He "palms" half-crowns, and makes billiard balls appear and disappear between his fingers. He has only recently reached that goal of a conjuror, the Egyptian Hall, where he is engaged for several months to come.

Mr. Paul Valadon took his own entertainment for a long tour through South Africa some time ago. It is hard for a concert party to appear to advantage on some of the tiny stages of the smaller towns, but for a man who depends on "illusions" the difficulties are almost insuperable. Mr. Valadon, however, used to manage a "disappearing lady" trick on a platform built on the day of the show. Once he gave his performance in a court house. The stage carpenters on that occasion were Mr. Valadon himself, his partner, and the local policeman, ably assisted by the presiding judge!

I have seen Rochefort at Auteuil. There were many other things during my visit to the races of Auteuil last Sunday which might well have taken their places in my memory as events. But they were all submerged in the one great fact—I had seen, and had had some opportunity of studying, one of the most remarkable, one of the strangest personalities of my time, and especially of my profession. For there is scarcely any spot in the world richer in sights to impress, instruct, perchance horrify and disgust, than the paddock at the races of Auteuil. Let me say at once, however, that this French racecourse—like many other French racecourses, I believe—is entirely free from most of the objectionable features of the English racecourse. All the hideous passions of the Turf are doubtless present, and there is one painful feature of modern life, and especially of the modern life of Paris, which obtrudes itself after a fashion which even the loose ethics of racecourse do not yet permit in England.

But everything is on the surface, quiet, self-restrained; it is rather the subdued atmosphere of the elegant drawing-room than the raucous-throated air of the gambling ring. Those carefully-dressed men, those women in superb and ravishing costumes—with their eyes, their cheeks, their hair made up as though they had come out of the green room and were going before the footlights—may be among the worst of men and women; but externally they are quite perfect in their conduct, gentle and soft in voice, caressing in manner; above all things, bright and sunny in temperament and in manner.

IT may be remembered that last July a ship of the Viking type was discovered in Tottenham Marshes during the excavations of the East London Water Company, and now another interesting discovery in the shape of a "dug-out" boat has just been made near the same spot, resting on a gravel soil in its natural floating position, about seven or eight feet from the surface. The authorities of the British Museum have been communicated with regarding the find.

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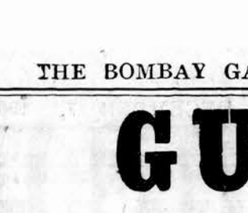
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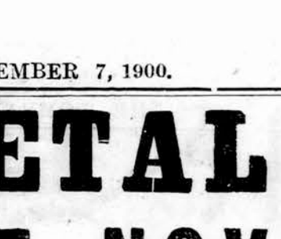
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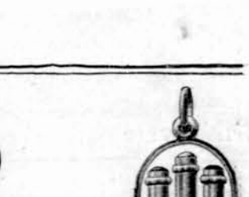
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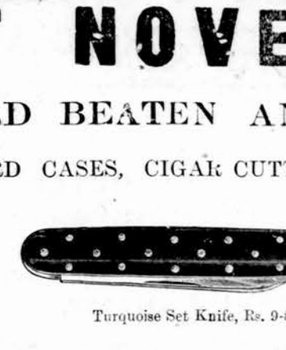
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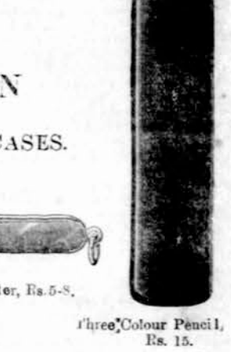

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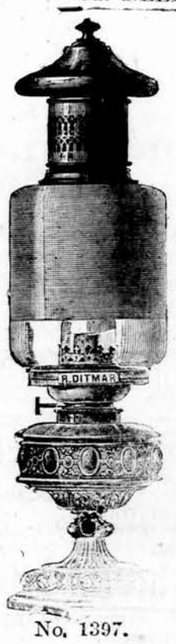

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